The Coming Terrific Social Struggle Between Royalty and Wealth to Determine **WHAT WOMAN WILL WEAR THE TEN MILLION DOLLAR DIAMOND?** American Money vs. European Titles. Read All About It in Next Sunday's Boston American

I HOPE WINTER IS OVER

THE WEATHER.

For Boston and vicinity: Fair to-night; Friday fair, becoming warmer; fresh to brisk westerly winds, diminishing in force.

High water: 1:45 a. m., 2:10 p. m.

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700 SLAIN, THOUSANDS INJURED, IN 3-DAYS' BAKU RIOTING

Struggle Continues in Streets of City in Face of Awful Slaughter by Czar's Troops—"Death to the Romanoffs," Cry of Frenzied Mobs Bearing Red Banners.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Seven hundred dead, thousands wounded, and three-days' reign of riot, murder and arson are told of in special dispatches received here from Baku, Trans-Caucasi, Russia. Streets of the city are shambles, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property has been destroyed, and attempts to burn the great petroleum works, which contain millions of gallons of oil, and would ultimately destroy the entire city, have been narrowly frustrated.

To-day the rioting continues, though, in the face of the terrible slaughter by the Czar's troops, there is a lull, a sullen pause which may be suddenly inflamed into another outbreak greater even than the one in which so many fell. Still the cry of "Death to the Romanoffs" is heard; the red flag blazes.

Practically every workingman in the city, which has 100,000 population, is on strike, and Cossacks and infantry are on guard, blood-maddened and with orders of no quarter.

NO QUARTER FOR RIOTERS.

The climax of the outbreak, which began three days ago, came when thousands of workmen were charged by the troops. Volley after volley was fired into the crowd. Then, as it was beaten back, the troops charged and with bayonet and sword hacked down those who could not escape. The situation was reported to St. Petersburg as the most serious which has yet arisen in the empire, and the end is not yet. The principal rioting has been around the petroleum works in the "black" city.

The list of wounded will run into the thousands, say special dispatches received here. The streets now, several hours after the severest fighting of this new outbreak, are strewn with the dead and wounded, while the government has ordered no quarter. The frenzy of slaughter has entered into the soldiery, and it is difficult for even their own officers to restrain them. Cossacks and infantry joined in the fighting.

Of Baku's population of 100,000 practically every workingman has joined in the strike. Maddened by the refusal of their demands for labor reforms and better terms in the great factories of Baku these strikers inaugurated a reign of riot, murder and arson. This was supreme for hours before a sufficient force of soldiery arrived to end it. Meanwhile many of the greatest buildings of the city were in peril of flames, and smaller business houses, where only a few hundred men were employed, have been swept away.

Strikers Were Armed.

Rumors of official assassinations are rife, according to these dispatches, but it is im-

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GAS TRUST EXPOSED IN A SCHEME TO ADD $6,000,000 TO CAPITAL

GEN. SCHAFF TO-DAY UNCOVERS PLAN FOR OLD COMPANIES TO ASSUME DEBTS.

That the Boston Gas Trust, by a technical plan of having outstanding debts paid by the old companies instead of the new one, expects to capitalize at something like six millions of dollars more than had been believed possible was the astounding statement made before the Gas and Electric Light Commissioners to-day by Attorney Frederick E. Snow, representing the trust.

This admission as to the trust's intentions was forced by a series of questions asked by General Schaff of the commission, who had within the past few days been informed that this might be done.

Not only does the statement cast light upon the audacity of the Gas Trust in its present consolidation deal, but it indicates renewed reasons why the Legislature should repeal the law which makes such a technical violation of Massachusetts precedent possible.

Provision of the Law.

Section 4 of Chapter 417 of the Acts of 1903, under which this hearing is held, contains this clause, referring to the value of stock to be issued under the consolidation:

> Such value shall be determined without enhancement on account of the value of franchises or earning capacity, or on account of exclusive privileges derived from rights in the public streets, or of good will, **and there shall be deducted from the amounts of capital stock so to be issued such an amount as will equal at par any indebtedness of the corporations mentioned in section one which may be assumed by said Boston Consolidated Gas Company as hereinafter in this section provided.**

The debts of the several companies, roughly speaking, are six millions of dollars. It has been presumed that when the Gas Commissioners came to fix the capitalisation they would take what they judge to be the "fair value" of the plants of the constituent companies and deduct from that amount the indebtedness.

It has but recently occurred to those who are fighting the rapacity of the Gas Trust that the word "may" in this section makes it possible for the new company to decline to assume an of the indebtedness and thus secure an additional six millions of capitalization from the State.

General Schaff's Probe.

General Schaff started to probe this matter when the hearing opened to-day. He asked the question direct of Attorney Snow, first reading the section.

"How much of the indebtedness is to be assumed by the Consolidated Company?" he asked.

Mr. Snow enumerated a number of minor items—meter accounts, current accounts payable, and one or two other small matters—without giving their amount, and resumed his seat.

"How about the bonds of the Brookline company and the notes of all the old companies?" asked General Schaff.

"These will be paid out of the purchase price by the old companies," replied Mr. Snow.

"Then they will not be assumed by the new company?"

"No," said Mr. Snow.

"I never dreamed," said General Schaff, "until a few days ago, that it could be possible this would be allowed under this act. From the first break of this legislation I have never for a moment supposed but it was the intent of the act and the intention of the parties to the act to have the indebtedness of the companies deducted from the value of the property.

"I believe the policy of the State of Massachusetts to be a wholesome policy. It was not entirely clear to me that this act did not intend to abide by that policy. It is perfectly clear to me now."

A discussion followed as to whether the commission was obliged to give its decision within thirty days on the matter, in accordance with the general law, and several of the attorneys present suggested that it was hardly fair to secure a decision while there were pending, in the Legislature attempts to repeal the chapter under which the hearing is held.

Would Appeal to Courts.

Corporation Counsel Babson ended this discussion by saying that if the commission should decide against his contentions, he should appeal to the Supreme Court, so that no vested rights should have been secured by the gas interests prior to a decision by the Legislature.

Attorney Auerbach, representing the 70,890 BOSTON AMERICAN petitioners for 80-cent gas; Corporation Counsel Babson for Mayor Collins, Attorney Rackemann for the town of Brookline, Attorney Snow for the Gas Trust and Attorneys Moran, Yeaton and P. H. Kelley for other interests participated in the arguments to-day.

Henry D. Yeaton was the first counsel to deliver argument. He referred to the enormous sum of $50,000,000 which is the

Continued on 2d Page, 1st Column.

MOTHER, IN INSANE FIT, TRIES TO KILL SON, THEN HERSELF

LAWRENCE WOMAN WILL PROBABLY DIE; BOY'S WOUNDS SERIOUS.

Special to the Boston American.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 23.—During a fit of insanity early to-day, Mrs. Bridget Sheridan, forty-three years old, cut her son three times across the body, and then going to her own room at her home, at 12 Willow street, slashed herself across the neck with a razor, inflicting a wound four and a half inches wide and two and a quarter inches deep. The windpipe was slightly cut, and the woman is expected to die. Her son will probably recover.

Martin Sheridan, the fourteen-year-old son, was alone in the suite on the second floor of the house where they live early today. The boy's father had gone to his work in the Arlington mills. The boy was awakened from sleep when his mother rushed into his room.

The boy saw the razor which Mrs. Sheridan was swinging in the air and grappled with her. The first cut he received was on the arm, and with the blood streaming from the wound he fought with her and tried to put her out of the room. Both boy and mother were only clad in their nightgowns.

Slashed Third Time.

Mrs. Sheridan got out of her son's arms and slashed him across the chest. The wound was so deep that it almost penetrated the lung. The boy already weak from the loss of blood from the arm wound, ran to the door. There his mother struck him across the body.

Martin fell to the ground almost unconscious. The mother, probably thinking the boy dead, ran into her own room. Then Martin struggled to his feet and crawled up the stairway to the floor above and notified the neighbors.

Dr. Arthur Cutter, who lives nearby, was brought to the house. Mrs. Sheridan was found lying upon the floor in her room with a deep wound in the neck. The razor was lying beside her.

Dr. Cutter went to the woman and shook her. As though suddenly awakened from a deep sleep the woman looked about, then reached for the razor, picked it up and swinging it cut the doctor's hand before she could be gotten under control. The cut was not serious.

Woman Will Die.

Mrs. Sheridan was removed to the Lawrence General Hospital by the police, and she is not expected to live more than a few hours. The doctors say that if the wound was just a little deeper it would have severed the jugular vein. Martin Sheridan was attended at his home by Dr. Cutter, and will probably recover.

The Sheridans came to Lawrence from England a few years ago, and are not well known here. They have lived on Willow street for the two years. Edward Sheridan, the father, and Martin are both employed at the Arlington mill.

About a year and a half ago Edward Sheridan reported to the authorities that he thought his wife was mentally unbalanced, but after an examination the doctors advised that as the case was not serious, if the woman remained at home with her family the signs of insanity would pass away. For the past few weeks, her husband says, her actions have been rather queer.

NEW HAVEN ROAD FACES STRIKE DANGER AGAIN

Danger of a general strike on the New York & New Haven Railroad is renewed, according to advices received by the Pinkertons here to-day, and now the Pinkertons, under orders, are gathering the men who were employed when it seemed that the strike of firemen was at hand so that they will be ready to go to work at once. All strike breakers have been ordered to report at headquarters in Boston, New York and elsewhere.

This is supposed to be due to the fact that the Brotherhood of Trainmen has presented to the New York, New Haven & Hartford the same demand for control of conductors who are members of their order that the firemen presented regarding the engineers. There are about 4,000 men in the Brotherhood of Trainmen, and should their request be refused, the strike, which it seemed was averted, may yet result. Should such a strike come, there is fear that the firemen, instead of submitting to arbitration, would renew their demand and go out, hence the hurry call for the men to be ready.

The situation in New Haven is now grave. The trainmen's demand will probably be peremptorily refused. As a result, a general outbreak is threatened. Although attempts are still being made to bring about a peaceful settlement of the trouble between the road and the firemen, the prospects for such an end are not promising.

Grand Master Hannahan and Timothy Shea, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Firemen, will make another attempt to bring about a settlement before a strike is ordered.

IRVING SICK, ABANDONS TOUR

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Yorkshire Evening Post reports that the relapse suffered by Sir Henry Irving, the tragedian, is a serious one, and his provincial tour has been abandoned.

PLYMOUTH ICE-DAMAGED.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 23.—The steamer Plymouth of the Fall River line arrived here to-day with her paddle wheels so badly damaged from contact with the ice floes, that she remains here for repairs, instead of proceeding to Fall River.

GAS TRUST'S $6,000,000 PLOT IS EXPOSED

Surprising Admission at Hearing To-day of Scheme to Increase Capital.

MR. AUERBACH'S ARGUMENT

Continued from First Page.

capital of the Gas Trust, known as the Massachusetts Gas Companies.

"I believe the greater part of this stock is not held by the people," he said. "I believe it is reposing in the vaults of the Boston agents of the Standard Oil Company."

Mr. Yeaton contended that the Boston Consolidated Gas Company should not be allowed to capitalize at a sum in excess of the present outstanding stock of the several gas companies concerned. This aggregate sum, $9,300,000, was named by Mr. Yeaton as the proper capital, instead of the $23,000,000 sought by the companies.

"I urge that this board go slow before it makes any order in this matter such as I apprehend the order of this board may be," was Mr. Yeaton's significant conclusion.

Mr. Auerbach's Argument.

Mr. Auerbach made a vigorously powerful and exhaustive argument which was listened to with absorbing interest by counsel, commissioners and spectators. He said:

"Mr. Chairman: The legal interpretation and effect of Chapter 417, of the Acts of 1903, relating to the capitalization of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, is an extremely difficult problem, and it is probable that the commission, from the numerous arguments of counsel and discussions as to the effect of various sections of the law, heard during the past months, have had produced to it all of the light that the commission needs upon its interpretation; and it is also probable that the commission have such views as experience has brought and arguments have produced, so that it is not possible to change their ideas upon the law by argument, but it seems my duty in this closing of the case to call to the attention of the commission some of the points that have seemed to me ought to be considered by the commission and given weight by them.

"This commission is sitting in a quasi judicial capacity to decide as to what this law means and was intended to mean, and upon that meaning follows as to what is to be allowed in capitalization of this company and that being decided the figures as to amount follow mechanically and easily.

"This act is, in my opinion, a most vicious piece of legislation. It is in violation of all legislation and the spirit of all laws passed since 1894, which was the period of the passage of the anti-stock watering laws, as it plainly allows the capitalization of past profits and allows indirectly a public utility corporation to declare a stock dividend, which it would not be allowed to do by prior law or by this commission directly.

Evils Should Be Restricted.

"But I realize that it is the law, and being good or bad, this commission's duty is to enforce it as equitably and legally as the circumstances will permit. But it seems to me that the commission ought to take the view, which is agreed by all, I think, that it is a gross exception to the general law.

"In that view, except for what the law absolutely, specifically and technically requires, nothing ought to be allowed for this capitalization about which there is any doubt or for which the community is entitled to receive the benefit of the doubt, and I contend that it ought to be interpreted narrowly and most conservatively, so that admitting it to be a bad law, its evils shall be restricted as much as possible.

"The principal difficulty in the act is to decide what the words 'fair value' mean, and the meaning that I offer, it would seem, is the view that is taken by business people in their own affairs and in the daily conduct of business of buying and selling, which is but capitalizing in another form.

"The capitalization depending upon 'fair value,' may be taken in four ways, namely, first, the value of the property as shown by its cost to the owner, less such depreciation as has taken place through lapse of time, wear and tear, non-user, obsoleteness, multiplicity of objects for the same purpose and growth of the science of gas making and distribution as effecting this property; or second, the replacement value, new, of the property less the depreciation that I have mentioned; third, the replacement value without any depreciation, and fourth, the property rights that the company has in its property.

Rights in the Property.

"From the fact that the legislation has expressly excluded in this act all enhancement of valuation by reason of rights in the streets, by way of good will, franchise rights and other named conditions, it was intended, it would seem, that the valuation should be taken by the commission as in either one of two ways: The property rights in the property of the company as the property is to-day, or such date as the commission shall fix upon for its valuation, either the date of the filing of the petition for capitalization, or the date of its decision, or some other similar date, or what the property cost the company, less depreciation.

"During these hearings the companies have said many times, by its counsel, that as to the bulk of its property it was unable to tell, owing to the lapse of time, change of ownership and other similar conditions, what its property cost them, and in general there is no evidence before the commission as to what the properties did cost the companies, with the exception of a few cases of certain figures taken from the books of the companies, as to what the companies carry its property upon their books for. But as these figures are admitted in these certain cases not to be the absolute cost of the properties, on their books, and are less certain administrative charges, and inasmuch as it is apparent from the reports of the company to this commission compared with the valuation offered by the companies, these figures in many cases are more than the values claimed by the petitioners and in other cases less, so that they offer, it seems, little assistance to the commission at arriving at the real value of the properties, and therefore I contend that the theory that the commission should adopt is, what are the property rights of the companies in this property worth, all else having been excluded by the Legislature?

"I will admit that there are many cases where the structural cost theory is of value, and I think it enters into this case as one of the elements from which the Commission can arrive at the valuation as to what is the reproducible cost, less depreciation; and that is one way and is one element, and only one element, in the valuation to be decided by the Commission upon the theory to be adopted by it. But that the Legislature of 1903, or any legislative body, ever intended these companies to be allowed to capitalize their properties, or the major portion of their properties, upon the theory that the company was entitled to issue stock for what its property cost new, without any depreciation, and except for the agreements entered into by the counsel for the city and for the petitioners (that is all the evidence that has been offered to the Commission), hardly seems reasonable, and the Commission, unless the law is extremely clear to them, ought to hesitate long before placing upon future members of the community the burden of paying dividends upon the replacement values of machinery long worn out, of buildings long since become useless, of plants that are unnecessary through duplication, and other similar examples of the vices of the theory of the reproducible structural value, without depreciation.

"But when there is added to this new reproducible cost the 10 per cent. allowed for contingencies, the 10 per cent. allowed for engineering and the 5 per cent. for interest that has been added to the valuation of this property, even if it were all new to-day and necessary to-day, such a sum is reached as seems to me to shock one's sense of equity. All must admit that to perform engineering works and to erect plants requires a certain amount of engineering skill and labor, and that the skill and labor costs money, and also it must be admitted that during the erection and construction of buildings there is a loss of interest while the lack of earning capacity continues, and it is apparent also that during the erection and construction of any works certain incidents and accidents sometimes happen which increase the cost, but those matters at least, as to the contingencies and engineering, are included and always have been included in the price at which, after proper figuring or proper competition, competent contractors will do the work for; the contractor or the manufacturer selling machinery gives his proposed customer such a price and agrees to deliver or perform within such a time as will pay him such profit as he is satisfied with, and such a price will take care of necessary engineering charges and possible unfortunate happenings.

Should Be Rejected.

"That price, whatever it is, less depreciation, is the price that these properties ought to be capitalized for, and the vision of the counsel for the petitioners and his engineers that the price is to be taken as if a new company was to come in and wish all its work done in the speediest time, that it would have assumed obligations to do so and would not have sufficient organization to do it properly and economically, is one that ought to be decisively rejected by the commission.

"As to the item of contractors' profits, that also is in the price that the manufacturer will deliver his product for or the contractor will erect the works for, and to add to the cost of the materials and labor 15 per cent. additional for contractors' profits, either upon labor or materials is simply charging double for that item. The item of interest is somewhat more difficult to deal with; but that the theory advanced by Mr. Humphreys, and apparently relied upon by the petitioner, that any lump charge upon the whole price for a year, or for any specified length of time, ought to be added, is not borne out by any case or legal principle that I can find. The absurdity of it is shown quite apparently from the fact that even if it were to be added to the money not earning a return for, say a year, during the construction of a certain piece of work, were proper, which I deny, it certainly would be improper as to plants and property not worth replacing, and it must be improper as to office furniture, stoves, machinery and other articles which have a list price and which are delivered at once.

A Little Too Outrageous.

"The total arrived at by the chief witness before this commission, Mr. Humphereys, by his allowance for engineering and contingencies and interest, amounting to $5,000,000, approximately, together with the 15 per cent. profits allowed upon certain work by the chief engineer of the company in his calculation and appraisal, is so appalling and shows such an apparent lack of fairness that it gives one a suspicion as to the correctness of figures which are probably right and fair. It should go on all figures and estimates or be left off of all. The petitioner has left it off the million or more charged for services. It was a little too outrageous.

"The agreements entered into by the learned counsel for the city and these petitioners show, I think, that the report of Mr. Humphreys cannot be supported in any way and is not to be given any credence or value by the commission, and, even if these values were the result of a compromise, when one considers that on less than one-half of the valuation of Mr. Humphreys, counsel have crossed off almost $3,000,000, calling many items each between $25,000 and $50,000 on Mr. Humphreys's valuation as of no value, one can plainly see what would be the result if this adjustment could be premised of all of the property and all of the mains. As to the mains, being approximately one-half of the values named by these petitioners, it seems that we have arrived at the only article which I have ever heard of which neither the lapse of time nor the effects of climate, electricity, soil, wear and tear ever effected. Mains and souls alone, apparently, are eternal and immortal.

"Fictitious Contingency."

"I think this commission will take a fairer view than that offered by the learned counsel for the companies. No one disputes that mains deteriorate slower than property in the air, are not subject to removals, wear, accidents and other hurtful conditions affecting the plants and properties, but that the mains of these companies laid forty or fifty years ago are entitled to be taken at their replacement value today, without any depreciation and with large allowances for engineering, contingencies and interest, seems unreasonable, and so inequitable as to be almost criminal. I think it would be difficult to find everything in law or argument to sustain their view, except the able efforts of the companies' counsel.

"It is my theory that depreciation does not mean simply that a thing wears out in time and is worth less than it was when new, but that any element showing declining condition, lack of need, duplication, unfitness, and similar conditions depreciate its worth to th company to-day, or at the date fixed by the commission, as to the property right in them, and if the commission can arrive at what their rights of property in them are worth fairly, and with proper consideration for the other parties interested, without capitalizing all the pavements above them, without adding contractors' profits, without fictitious contingency, and engineering and interest charges, (those contingencies which are apparently things that may happen but never do), without any fancy charges, which are included in the contract price and would be if a new company should let the contract, no one can complain. The law is, I contend, that that is the price that these companies ought to be allowed for their mains.

As To Quick Assets.

"Regarding the quick assets of these corporations to be allowed it may be true and the commission may adopt it, but that any Legislature would have ever conceived that there was a possibility that these companies would claim or that the commission could allow certain of the quick assets on which the testimony has been offered by these petitioners, seems unbelievable. That you should be asked to capitalize accounts, many of which have been standing several years, which speaks of itself as to their collectability; that you should be asked to capitalize labor paid before its pay day; that you should be asked to issue stock for insurance premiums which even if collectable, no specific amounts are given you, seems wild. Not having heard my brother Snow's view, I am unable to say whether he intends to ask for these things, or to ask this commission to capitalize patents owned by companies, out of use, long since worthless and of no value at the time except to give certain conspirators ready money. But he has introduced evidence in these items.

The late Sir Edward Burne-Jones's illustrations of the creation are shown in a double page feature in next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

VANDERBILT DOGS WIN THREE PRIZES AT SHOW IN MECHANICS' HALL TO-DAY

MRS. ADELE LEE, AND HER ST. BERNARD, ALTO BARRIE

CHAMPION FRENCH BULLDOG MOET

MRS. REGINALD VANDERBILT

AT THE SHOW TODAY

2 P. M.—Ring 1, performing dogs.
2 P. M.—Rings 2 and 3, John Black will judge collies.
3:30 P. M.—Rings 2 and 3, Marsh Byers will judge setters and pointers.
2 P. M.—Ring 4, James Mortimer will judge smooth-haired fox terriers and miscellaneous.
8 P. M.—Ring 1, performing dogs.
8 P. M.—Rings 2 and 3, James H. Dole will judge Boston terriers, open classes.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Handle Their Own Exhibits in the Judges' Ring.

Before a gallery crowded with spectators and before "railbirds" clustered four deep about the judging ring, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt had the satisfaction at the dog show to-day of winning three prizes in the first two classes judged in the French bulldog entries.

Encouraged by this favorable start, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt made ready to enter their dogs for the open and novice classes, and possibly for the winners' classes.

Marcus, the two-year-old son of Coco, out of Titite, took second in the novice class and backed that up by taking the second in the limit class. The blue ribbon of the first prize in the novice class went to Nellcote Gamin, of the Nellcote Kennels, bred by Mr. Jourdin. Marcus followed with the second ribbon and the third prize went to Endcliffe Rip d'Alfort, owned by Mrs. G. Stedman Thomas.

In the novice class Miss Nora Iasigi of Boston took the reserve with Zut, though Zut did not fare so well in the limit class, being unable to get a place.

Contest in Limit Class.

When the dogs came up again for the limit class the chief contest was thought to lie between Nellcote Gamin, winner of the first in the novice, and Purdy Brothers' Endcliffe Athos, which made a hit at the New York show.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Marcus was entered in the limit class, but having been defeated by Nellcote Gamin in the novice, and also by Endcliffe Athos at the New York show, it was thought by some that the Vanderbilt dog would do well to carry off the third.

Nellcote Gamin was awarded the first prize by Judge James Mortimer. But when it came to the second prize, Endcliffe Athos was unable to win over Marcus here, though he had in New York. Mr. Mortimer awarded the second to Marcus. This gave Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt the satisfaction of seeing their dog triumphant over a dog which had wrested a prize away from him in Madison Square.

Domino, a second dog entered by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt in the limit class for French bulldogs, took the reserve, giving two seconds and one reserve to the Vanderbilt entries with only two classes judged. Domino is the dog entered as "Date of birth, breeder and pedigree unknown," so it was not expected by the crowd that the dog, unless an unusually wonderful one for an unknown, would qualify with such dogs as Marcus and Nellcote Gamin.

Athos Failed to Get Place.

Meanwhile, poor Endcliffe Athos, from whom much was expected for the limit class, did not even get a place. After depriving Endcliffe Athos of the second prize to give it to Marcus, Mr. Mortimer gave the third prize to Endcliffe Rip d'Alfort, who had also won third in the novice. The best that Mr. Mortimer could see for Endcliffe Athos was a V. H. C., which was also awarded to W. J. Burkart's Bamboola and to A. E. Lewis's Satan.

In the novice class the V. H. C. was also awarded to Patrick Carey's Pompey, Jr., to Andrew M. Tyner's Chub and to Gruber and Briggs's Paddy.

BANK OFFICERS CLEAR $10,000 BY THEIR PLAY

"The Filibusters" a Marked Success Financially as Well as Dramatically.

PROFESSIONALS TO TRY IT

The success with which the Bank Officer's Association play, "The Filibuster," which was recently produced in Boston, met with, was actually disclosed to-day, when it was announced that the association will realize about $10,000 after all bills have been paid. Large houses greeted every performance of the production at the Tremont Theatre, and the young Boston bankers who took part in the play are highly pleased with the great success.

It is expected that "The Filibuster" will now be produced by a professional company, this being the intention of the amateur managers in the event of the play proving a success.

MALLOY DIES FROM SHOT AT CAR BARN BREAK

BROCKTON, Mass., Feb. 23.—Reserve Officer Thomas C. Malloy died to-day shortly before noon. He was shot February 8, while attempting to catch thieves who were getting away with copper wire stolen from the car barn of the Old Colony Street Railway Company.

Antonio Carpeuito and James Delgrosso were arrested and have been held on the charge of assault with intent to murder and are now in the Plymouth Jail. The charge against Carpenito will now be changed to murder in the first degree. The bullet lodged in Malloy's lung. It was impossible to remove it and complications arose which caused his death.

ASSASSINS CARRY OUT DEATH THREAT

BELGRADE, Servia, Feb. 23.—M. Petrusha, the Servian landed proprietor, who was some time ago sentenced to die by Bulgarian revolutionaries, was to-day assassinated. The death sentence also included Petrusha's son, but the latter escaped.

The tallest man in the world, who he is and all about him, in next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

HUNDREDS SLAIN IN BAKU RIOTS

Continued from First Page.

possible to state definitely just the facts as to these. Certain it is that in no spot in the Czar's empire has the rioting and fighting been so fiercely conducted as at Baku. Many of the strikers in the crowds which filled the street had weapons of various sorts and this brought about the great collision in which so many were slain.

Fears of just such an outbreak were laid before the imperial government in St. Petersburg three days ago when the strike gained its first great strength. Immediately the Government took steps to end the troubles there, dispatching bodies of troops and sending the order to end the disorders at any cost. This order has been literally obeyed and the cost has been terrific.

Curses for Romanoffs.

When the troops arrived there was a momentary cessation of the rioting, but the revolutionists and terrorists were active meanwhile, and the result was that when all seemed quiet the greatest outbreak occurred. Thousands of the strikers were marching the streets with red banners, shouting curses at the dynasty, at the government, at the mill owners. This disorder became so great and the consequent destruction of property aggregated so great a sum that the local officials were unable to cope with it; then the troops were thrown into the breach.

Immediately under the orders of Government officials the soldiery inaugurated an attempt to disperse the rioters. There were half a dozen minor collisions before the great fight came. This fight, it is stated in the dispatches, took place near the great petroleum works, the most dangerous spot in the city because of the vast quantities of oil stored there. It is believed that the rioters intended to fire this quarter of the city.

Ordered back by the troops, the rioters sullenly advanced, shouting defiance. Then came the order to fire. Volley after volley was poured into the crowd, which wavered for a moment and then, under the pitiless rain of lead, after firing a few shots, turned to retreat. The Cossacks charged them, as did the infantry, and drove them through the streets of the city, shooting, slashing with sword and bayonet as they went.

HUNDREDS OF ARRESTS.

This finally dispersed the crowd, hundreds of whom took refuge in nearby houses to escape the soldiers. Now it is reported that the city is comparatively quiet and looks out upon its dead. Arrests have been made by hundreds. Practically every labor leader in the city, except those who fell in the fighting, has been restrained and is now in a cell. Suspected revolutionary agents and terrorists have also been gathered in a great sweepnet, but scores, in order to escape punishment or arrest, have fled the city.

There are thousands of Persians and Armenians at Baku, and these were directly concerned in the rioting, and possibly partly to blame for it. There has been a feud between them in the various works of the city for a long time, and this difference led to labor troubles, the labor troubles to demands for reforms, this to the strike, and this in turn to the fighting which resulted in so great a loss of life. Nearly every house in the city has been made into a temporary hospital for the wounded.

Baku is one of the most important seaports of Trans-Caucasia. There are at all times millions of gallons of crude petroleum and naphtha stored there, and had the strikers fired these stores there would have been an end of the city. Baku is the capital of the government of the same name, has a population of 100,000, all of which has been gained practically since 1870, when the oil discoveries brought the city into prominence.

LEADING VERMONT DEMOCRAT DIES

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Feb. 23.—George W. Smith, president of the national bank here, and a prominent business man, died here to-day of Bright's disease. He was a leading Democrat, and once received the party nomination for Governor of Vermont. He was born October 4, 1842, in Hanover, New Hampshire. He has been a widower since 1876.

Little Jimmy pays a visit to dear little Katy and Willie in the great comic section of next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Tired Days and Sleepless Nights
Rest and sleep in a cup of Sanford's Ginger Tea. Get the genuine Sanford's. Always healthful.

POLICE DRAW NET ABOUT SUSPECTS IN HART MURDER

JOHN A. HART, SLAIN ON STEAMER.

NEW BEDFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FALL RIVER EACH HOLDS ONE MAN.

Three men are under police detention in connection with the murder of John A. Hart of Providence on the Joy Line steamer Larchmont on his way to his home Saturday night from New York.

The prisoners are John Carey, a Fall River piano player, who is locked up at New Bedford, James Cummings, who was arrested at Providence, and Ike Wall, who was taken into custody at Fall River.

Detective Nickerson went from Providence to Fall River to-day to question Wall. He was arraigned in the District Court there as a tramp. He gave his address as No. 12 Stillman street, Boston. His description corresponds to that of the man seen leaving Hart's stateroom shortly after he was found dead.

Wall had only $1.25 in his possession when he was arrested. He pleaded not guilty when he was arraigned and his case was continued until Saturday.

Carey in a great measure answers the description of the man seen leaving the stateroom of Hart shortly after the murder was discovered. His wife has a scar on her neck, as it was said the mysterious veiled lady seen on the boat had. Carey had been spending money freely since Monday.

HELD ON ROBBERY CHARGE.

The police of Fall River were looking for him in connection with the alleged robbing of the safe in the Hotel eRynard, New Bedford, Tuesday. He was caught in the act by the proprietor, the police say. A bloodstained revolver was taken from him. The police assert he also returned $54 which he took from the safe.

Carey says he won the $225 in his possession by playing the races and gave the inspectors the names of New Bedford parties who, he asserts, will substantiate it. The names were turned over to the New Bedford police.

Carey admitted that his wife and himself had been in Providence and said his wife was there now. He denied being further away than Providence. He also denied the alleged larceny in New Bedford.

The arrest in Providence was made last night by Officer William McGann of the Third Police Station. The man held by Captain Murray has done considerable talking since the tragedy, and will be put through a thorough course of questioning to ascertain what he knows.

"I am convinced," the captain says, "that he came here on the Joy line boat, but he refuses to say when he came or for what purpose. He is a stranger here and gives his name as James Cummings. He says his home is in Allegheny, Pa., but adds that he has made his home in various places in the West. He is about thirty-two years old and answers in some respects the description of the man several persons have described as seeing on the steamer on the day of the tragedy.

MAKES SEVERAL STATEMENTS.

"Cummings made a number of statements while drunk, and some of them are regarded as important. How important they are will have to be determined later. He has certainly said enough to warrant his detention.

"He told me that he had once been held in connection with the Bram murder case in Boston, in which Lester Monks was the chief witness, but that the police were forced to discharge him as he would tell them nothing and his arrest here would have the same result."

Joseph Labonte, an acquaintance of Carey living at New Bedford, has furnished some very important information to the police in the way of statements Carey made to him. Monday, Carey went into the Elm House and laid a $100 bill on the bar. The bartender said he could not change it, whereupon Carey produced a great roll of money and threw down a $10 bill. He met his friend Labonte there.

"You've struck it rich and seem to be having a great time," said Labonte, eyeing Carey's roll.

"I've struck it rich all right, but I am not having any fun," Carey replied, according to Labonte's story to the police. "I have not been happy since Sunday, and I am going to die in a few days.

Carey Said "I Am Not Happy."

"I came on from New York on the Joy liner Larchmont on the trip when the murder took place on that boat," Carey continued, Labonte said, "but I ain't happy, I tell you; I haven't seen a happy minute since Sunday, and I am going to die soon."

Labonte thought Carey had been drinking heavily and paid little attention to what Carey said at the time, but when the police, who had learned of his meeting Carey, asked him to repeat what Carey said, his story was even a greater surprise than the police had anticipated.

"I didn't have to rob that safe," Carey is said to have declared since his arrest. "I didn't do it myself anyway, for I had plenty of money. I was taking the coin from the safe for Williams."

The police expected that a woman occupying stateroom No. 14 Saturday night, registered as Miss Ada Harmon, would be a valuable witness as to the time of the murder. But Miss Belle Edmands, of Milford, Mass., telephoned that she was in that room traveling on a ticket bearing Miss Harmon's name. She said she slept soundly all night, heard nothing, nor saw any person whom she now remembers as appearing suspicious.

HALE AND WELL AT 75

A heavy cold settled on my lungs and throat. My tonsils swelled and I was sick all over. I used remedies usually given in such cases, but of little benefit. Then I tried Father John's Medicine. A few doses had so good an effect that I kept on and was made well and strong. I have not had a cold or cough since, although 74 years of age. I think it is a grand medicine for all complaints it is recommended for. Every family should keep it in the house. (Signed), George W. Tifft, 787 River St., Troy, N. Y.

Father John's Medicine prevents Pneumonia and Consumption and cures all Throat and Lung Troubles. Builds you up. No alcohol or poisonous drugs. Cures colds or money back.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Sceptics Turn Believers
AND ARE CURED
Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder a Great Blessing.

"When I read that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder could relieve Catarrh in 10 minutes I was far from being convinced. I tried it—a single puff through the blower afforded instant relief, stopped pain over the eyes and cleansed the nasal passages. Today I am free from Catarrh." B. L. Egan's (Easton, Pa.) experience has been that of thousands of others and may be yours.

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure saves life. Relieves in 30 minutes. 27

Sold by WM. H. KNIGHT, 97 Court St., and LEWIS & CO., 145 Wash. St.

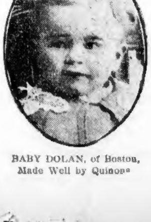
DID NAPOLEON SMOKE?

For the best answer, quoting authority, a box will be given by Cecilia Loftus for any performance of "The Serio-Comic Governess," at the Park Theatre. Address Manager, Park Theatre.

Read the Classified Ad Columns in the Boston American.

FEEL WELL ALL OVER

Quinona Makes Rich Blood, Strong Nerves and Tones Up the Stomach.



BABY DOLAN, of Boston, Made Well by Quinona

Mrs. F. J. Dolan, 41 Tremont St., Cambridge Dist., Boston, says: "My blood was poor, my nervous system a wreck. Two bottles of Quinona made me feel like a new woman. I am now in perfect health. Quinona also kept my baby from taking colds this winter." E. Colpitts, 20 Prospect St., Everett Dist., Boston, says: "I had the grippe, which left me all run down, with no appetite or life. Quinona gave me an appetite, drove away my cough, gave me energy and made me feel better all over." L. Horne, 73 Warren Ave., Boston, writes: "Quinona not only cured me of indigestion, but since taking it I sleep soundly every night." If you don't feel well just get one $1 bottle of Quinona from your druggist. It will give new life to your whole system. For free medical advice write THE QUINONA CO., 1 Hartford St., Boston.

The less polish a man has the more reflections he is apt to cast.
—Vorenberg's Philosophy.

Splendid Trousers

$3.00

They're beauties — heavy winter worsteds—pretty patterns—cut in that new broad effect and tailored so's you'd notice it. Four lines—a late and a lucky purchase. Worth $5. Sale price, $3.

THE BIG STORE
Vorenberg's
Washington, Hanover & Elm Sts

Dirt and Stains Instantly Removed

CUTICLINE is a great improvement on any soap. It instantly removes all kind of grease, dirt, and stain from the skin, leaving it soft and smooth. 10c & 25c in shaker top tins everywhere or write for free sample from CUTICLINE CO., Bath, Maine.

FOR ALL EMERGENCIES SLOAN'S LINIMENT

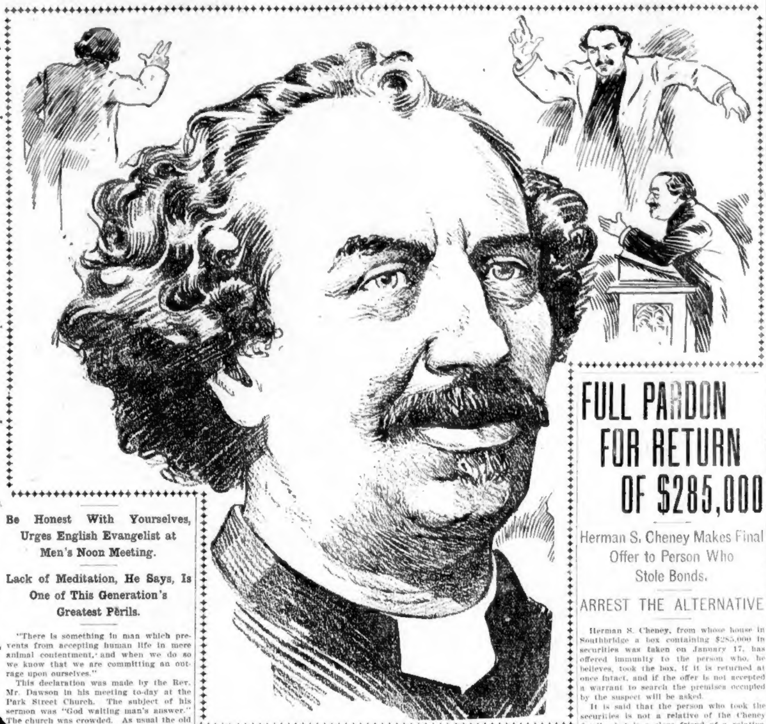
CHICHESTER'S PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Ask your Druggist, or send 4 cents in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and Booklet for Ladies, in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., [illegible] Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

DEATHS.

WARREN—Frederick John, died Feb. 21, age 35 years 3 days.
Funeral from late residence, 182 Brattle street, Cambridge, Mass., 2 p. m., Friday, Feb. 24.

MEN ARE ANIMALS BY ACCIDENT, BUT SPIRITS BY BIRTHRIGHT, SAYS DAWSON



EVANGELIST DAWSON.

Sketches of English Preacher by Boston American Artist.

Be Honest With Yourselves, Urges English Evangelist at Men's Noon Meeting.

Lack of Meditation, He Says, Is One of This Generation's Greatest Perils.

"There is something in man which prevents from accepting human life in mere animal contentment, and when we do so we know that we are committing an outrage upon ourselves."

This declaration was made by the Rev. Mr. Dawson in his meeting to-day at the Park Street Church. The subject of his sermon was "God waiting man's answer." The church was crowded. As usual the old men predominated. The younger ones crowded in after the noon hour, but many of them were turned away because of lack of room. With them went many disappointed women, who had tried in vain to get into the meeting.

After a brief prayer and praise service the great evangelist began his sermon. He said that man is an animal by accident, but a spirit by birthright.

God's Message Real.

"We know," he said, "that there are such things as the messages of God; and hence we are aware, not always clearly, sometimes with great vagueness, sometimes with long interruptions—yet we are aware in the intense moments of our life that round about us there is a great spiritual world pulsating. We are watched, we are known, we are waited for in a world that is out of sight.

"Who are these prophets that come to all of us, knocking at the chamber door and demanding a reply? The first prophet is life itself—life with eyes that see all mysteries, whose robe is time, whose feet are silent, with the dust of many graves. Shortly before Shelley died he had a curious dream, in which he saw his spectral self suddenly lift the hood from the brow and speak to the conscious self, saying: 'Art thou satisfied? Art t[illegible] satisfied?' That vision comes to us all, [illegible] figures of our own life. It comes holding in its hands the long diary of our existence. It turns the pages back to the chapter of childhood and says, 'Look,' and as we look how many of us have to say:

'It gives me little joy
To know I'm farther off from heaven
Than when I was a boy.'

"It turns back the pages of youth, written with many an episode of pride and folly. It turns back the pages of manhood, stained with many a story of corrupt pleasures and sordid joys. It turns back the page of the older years, in which nothing is written, it may be, but the ledger account of your business gains and losses, and it says: 'Are you satisfied?'

Lack of Meditation Perilous.

"One of the greatest perils of this generation is its almost total lack of meditation. 'My people do not consider,' said the old Hebrew prophet. There are many men who do not know themselves, and resolutely take every opportunity they can to forbid self-knowledge. With many men to-day there is no onward-looking thought. They do not use those means of thought which lie in the very nature of our common life. They are counted of no value. And hence, just because you do not sit down and think about yourself, you know not what kind of man you are, and there comes a miscalculation which runs through all your life and is going to work its ruin.

"America is not going to live without a soul. You are not going to do or be anything in the world, either as a nation or individually, without a soul. You miscalculate if you suppose you can. For the hour comes when that prophet of Retribution, whose face is darkness and whose lips are doom, will come to you in your false prosperity and say: 'This night thy soul shall be required of thee. Where is the soul for which Christ died?'

"There is another prophet who enters silently into the heart and begins to accuse us of our sins—the prophet of Conscience—and in his hand are the seven rays of light, and his countenance is as a flame of fire, and it is his work to illumine our hearts, that we may know what manner of men and women we are.

"Sin Blinds Us."

"We have seen judges on the bench, of notoriously evil lives, who have punished others for the sins of which they themselves were guilty, and, incredible as it may appear, they have not been wholly insincere, because it is possible to have combined in the strange heart of man the keenest vision of another's sin without a suspicion of the nature of our own, and that is the most damning effect of sin—it blinds us.

"I will tell you what has cut me most to the heart in the work I have tried to do during the past twelve months. It is this: I have met men, again and again, in whom there is no truth. They will not face up to the facts of their own case. They will tell me they have signed the pledge and are keeping it, when they reek of drink, and they think I am fool enough not to smell it.

"Is there anything more terrible and tragic than this utter crumbling away of character, when a man has not enough honesty left in him to face the truth about himself? If I despair of any man, I despair of that man, because I do not know how to deal with him. He is like a rotten wall. Every time you knock the nail in it falls out again. I plead, therefore, with anyone here whose conscience troubles him about his sins, and I say, 'For God's sake be honest with yourself.' No equivocation, no evasion. Look the plain truth in the face.'

"Then the prophet of redemption comes to all. He comes not to kill, but to save. His is the voice that says: 'Come unto me, and I will give you rest'; and when His finger touches the blotted page, behold, it becomes clean, and when His hand is laid upon the soiled and sorrowing heart it creates new life and new joy."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

MEXICANS IN PANIC; FLEE FROM VOLCANO

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23.—Huge columns of black smoke are ascending high in the air over the crater of the volcano Colima and the populace nearby is panic stricken.

People living in the neighboring towns are leaving and others are making ready to get away.

There is so much alarm felt that the government will send scientists to the volcano to determine whether the peril is as imminent as is now feared.

The smartest evening gowns for girls are pictured by Mrs. Osborn, creator of fashions for the fashionable women of America, in next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

NEGROES HAVE $300,000,000

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 23.—By a statement issued by the Tuskegee negro conference, now in session here, it was shown that since the war the race has accumulated $300,000,000 in property in the United States. In twelve Southern States more than 175,000 farms are owned by negroes and they support 28,000 churches in this country.

BABIES ON FIRE
With itching, burning, scaly humors speedily cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

SMASH AND ROB NORTH END STORES

Burglars, audaciously bold in their methods, have robbed three Blackstone street business houses. It was discovered when the stores were opened to-day. In one place they battered in the door with an axe, loaded their booty on a truck and drove away, while at another they smashed the transom over the door, climbed in and got all they could. At the third they stopped long enough to take a few drinks behind the bar, then went their way.

The most profitable of these robberies to the burglars was that of W. H. Jones & Co., liquor dealers, Blackstone and Hanover streets. Another victim was J. W. Torpey, coffees and teas, No. 94 Blackstone street, and the third robbery was in the business house of G. E. Fenn, No. 94 Blackstone street.

The truck was brought into action at the Torpey robbery. Joseph Barker, who lived in the building, saw two men drive up to the place and afterwards saw them lifting burlap covered chests into their wagon. Later it was found that the back door had been smashed in with an axe.

The thieves entered Jones's place over the transom, robbed the cash registers, desks, took all they could lay hands on and escaped. Here they paused long enough to take several drinks. From Fenn's place the thieves got a considerable quantity in stamps.

All three of the robberies were reported to the police to-day, and an immediate investigation was begun.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Dorothy Dix, Winifred Black and Mrs. Osborn contribute exclusive articles to next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

MINE VICTIMS ALL ARE DEAD

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 23.—So far seventy-five bodies have been recovered from the Virginia mine, in which one hundred were buried last Monday, and there is no hope that any will be found alive.

30 INJURED IN SWEDISH RIOT

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to the Daily Telegraph reports that a serious strike riot has taken place at Helsingborg, Sweden. Cavalry charged the rioters, and thirty persons were injured.

JIMMY VISITS KATY AND WILLIE

Uncle smiles in the face of fate, and Jimmy, Katy and Willie get together and serve out fate in large chunks. See the great Comic Section with next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

POSTAL CLERK PLEADS GUILTY, HELD IN $1,000

Dolan, Arrested for Rifling Letters, Admits Crime in Court.

CASE CONTINUED TO FEB. 28

Frank A. Dolan, the Back Bay postal clerk who was arrested by Postoffice Inspector Frank E. McMillin on a charge of embezzling letters containing money passing through his office, pleaded guilty before United States Commissioner Fiske to-day. He was held in $1,000 for the Federal Circuit Court February 28.

His aunt, Miss Mary MasLan, who lives with Dolan's family at No. 36 Brooks street, Roxbury, was in the marshal's office when Dolan was arraigned and assured Commissioner Fiske that the bail would be produced sometime to-day.

Frank A. Dolan is a young man only twenty-two years old and has always borne an excellent reputation among his neighbors and associates in the service.

His methods by which many concerns receiving mails through the Back Bay postal station lost heavily were of the simplest. He tested letters before the light to see if they contained money; if they did he concealed the letters about his person until he reached home. Many complaints of losses have been received in the past three weeks, and investigation located the offences at the Back Bay station. When confronted with the evidence against him Dolan admitted his guilt.

It is estimated that between $4,000 and $5,000 had been stolen by him before his detection.

"I Love Every Girl in the Wide, Wide World," as sung by George M. Cohan, is the title of the 50-cent piece of sheet music given free with next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

SETBACK FOR "GOO-GOOS."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The total vote of the election in this city showed that every candidate indorsed by the Good Government League was beaten by an overwhelming majority, the Republicans electing John L. Kinsey city solicitor by 135,860, and ten magistrates, while the Democrats elected five.

FULL PARDON FOR RETURN OF $285,000

Herman S. Cheney Makes Final Offer to Person Who Stole Bonds.

ARREST THE ALTERNATIVE

Herman S. Cheney, from whose house in Southbridge a box containing $285,000 in securities was taken on January 17, has offered immunity to the person who, he believes, took the box, if it is returned at once intact, and if the offer is not accepted a warrant to search the premises occupied by the suspect will be asked.

It is said that the person who took the securities is not a relative of the Cheney family, but is a close friend of a relative. To this person the following message was sent:

"IF YOU WILL RETURN INTACT THE BOX OF SECURITIES TO THE SOUTHBRIDGE BANK NO PROSECUTION WILL FOLLOW."

This telegram furnishes the last chance that the person will have to return the box, and unless he accepts within a few hours his house will be searched.

No More Kid Gloves.

"There will be no more kid glove tactics in this affair," remarked W. H. MacPherson, one of the attorneys for Mr. Cheney, "and I will say that there will be some red pepper put into this case that will make someone sit up and take notice.

"I can only say now that a certain person is being shadowed, and it is possible a search warrant will be issued to-day."

"Is that person a relative of the Cheneys?" he was asked.

"He is not," was the reply, "but I might say that he is a friend of a relative of Mr. Cheney."

"Was the box taken, in your opinion, in the interests of the family?"

"Most certainly not. The family, as we have said before, had nothing to do with the disappearance of the box in any way."

Is in This City.

"For this reason there has been a good deal of hesitation on the part of Mr. Cheney and the others interested in the case for proceeding hastily, but it has reached the point now where a little bit of ginger is necessary, and a bit of persuasion may result in the return of the securities."

There seems to be little doubt that the attorneys for Mr. Cheney know where the securities are and that they are in this city, or at least the person who took them is here.

The man is well known here. He is a friend of Mr. Cheney, and while Mr. Cheney and his wife were away some weeks ago he would have had ample time to have entered the house and secured the securities.

START TODAY TO REBUILD DOCKS

Engineers of the Boston & Maine railroad to-day began the preliminary work of rebuilding piers 3 and 4 of the Hoosac Tunnel docks, destroyed in Tuesday's fire. It is expected that the new structures will be ready for use early in the Summer.

One large shed covering both piers will be constructed at a cost of $135,000. Automatic sprinklers will be installed throughout the new structure.

A small detail of firemen was on guard at the ruins to-day. After the "all out" signal was given yesterday fire was discovered on board the steamer Philadelphian. The vessel had been towed to Fiske's wharf, and firemen fought the fire from that point. The fire was confined to the meat boxes and refrigerators.

The steamer Daltonhall, which was slightly damaged at Pier 3 during the fire, has sailed for London and Rotterdam. She was allowed to sail after inspectors found that the fire damage was confined to minor fittings of the vessel.

The Old Reliable
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY
PURE
There is no substitute

6 GIRLS, OVERCOME BY SMOKE, ESCAPE DEATH

DARING RESCUES AMONG WOMEN EMPLOYES OF TAILORS BURNED OUT TO-DAY.

Forty persons, nearly all women, had narrow escapes to-day in a fire which gutted the three-story brick building at the corner of Beach street and Harrison avenue. Six girls were overcome by smoke.

The fire was discovered shortly before 9 o'clock in the basement of the building, and in a few minutes had burst through the floor into the first story. Koerner & Mitchell, tailors, occupy this floor, and the four men who were at work fled at once.

The flames quickly ate their way up to the second floor and drove the occupants into the street. M. J. Heichman, tailor, had ten men and two girls at work on this floor when the fire started, and these were quickly hurried into the street. The girls, Rosie Gowitz and Frances Silverman, were overcome by the smoke, but recovered after treatment. Jacob Kauffman, another tailor on the second floor, who employs four girls and ten men, hurried his employes into the street.

Elizabeth Rontsky and Catherine Fore, employed by J. F. Donovan, trousers maker, on the second floor, fainted from smoke inhalation, and were carried into the street by fellow employes. The employes of R. Salinsky on the same floor, consisting of three girls and four men, had a narrow escape, being obliged to fight their way down the stairs through the blinding smoke.

Koerner & Mitchell, who also occupy the third floor, had five men and two girls at work. The latter, Gertrude Graham and Tilly Heinfeld, were carried out by the men. Louis Jacob, a tailor, also occupied a room on the third floor. His employes, Miss Mary Waddie and three men, got out of the building with difficulty.

The fire, which started from some unknown cause, damaged the building and contents about $2,500.

MOTHER GIVES COUNTRY 2 SONS

With two sons killed in the service of the United States and three more still in the service, Mrs. Mary Gorman, of Jamaica Plain, feels that she has made all the sacrifices required of one mother. She has just received word of the death by drowning of Thomas F. Gorman in the Philippines, where he was a member of the United States Hospital Corps. Another boy, William H., was blown up with the Maine.

The three now in the service are en route for the Philippines.

"William was the first to go," said Mrs. Gorman. "He was on the Kearsarge when she went down on Roncador Reef. He was afterward sent to the Maine and met his death on her.

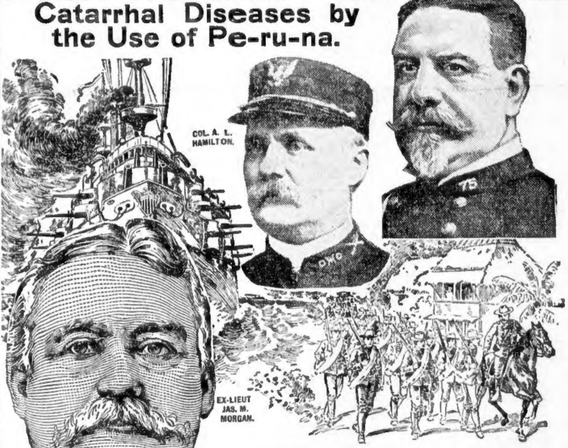
"Thomas had but a month longer to serve. My other boys in the service have all good records, and I trust that after their term of enlistment they will return to their home."

HOTEL GUESTS ESCAPE FIRE

READING, Pa., Feb. 23.—The handsome four-story hotel building of the Hotel Penn, in the business section of the city, was nearly destroyed by fire to-day, and water so badly damaged it that it will have to be rebuilt.

The fire was discovered by George Wright, a porter, who aroused the guests. They rushed from their rooms, many of them only partially dressed, and made their escape by way of the stairways and fire escapes. Several of them were overcome by the smoke and had to be carried out.

W. E. Britton, a travelling salesman, of Philadelphia, was found unconscious in his room on the third floor by a fireman. He was carried out and taken to the Mansion House, where he is now in a serious condition. There were several other narrow escapes.


GEN. J. O'BEIRNE
COL. A. L. HAMILTON.
EX-LIEUT JAS. M. MORGAN.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS
Protect Themselves From Catarrhal Diseases by the Use of Pe-ru-na.

Prominent Army General Praises Pe-ru-na.

Gen. James R. O'Beirne, 200 Broadway, Washington, D. C., writes: "As many of my friends and acquaintances have successfully used your Peruna as a catarrh cure, I feel that it is an effective remedy, and I recommend it as such to those suffering from that disease as a most hopeful source of relief."

Ex-Lieutenant Morgan of the U. S. Navy Recommends Pe-ru-na.

James M. Morgan, 1735 20th St., Washington, D. C., Ex-Lieutenant U. S. Navy, Ex-Lieutenant Conf. Navy and Ex-Consul General to Australia, writes:

"The use of your Peruna as a remedy or cure for catarrh by many of my friends who have been benefited by the same, as well as my own experience as to its efficacy and good tonic properties, causes me to recommended it to all persons."

The constant exposure to the elements of an outdoor life is not so apt to excite coughs and colds as sedentary habits.

Those who are brought to face the weather every day in active life are much less liable to catarrhal diseases than those who are housed up in illy ventilated rooms.

And yet both of these classes are more or less subject to catarrh and catarrhal diseases.

The soldier and sailor, as well as the civilian, find it frequently necessary to take Peruna on account of coughs and colds.

Col. Hamilton Uses Pe-ru-na in His Family.

Col. A. L. Hamilton, of 17th Ohio Volunteers, who had command of a regiment during the Spanish-American War, writes from 259 Goodale Street, Columbus, Ohio.

"Besides having the merits of Peruna so fully demonstrated in my family, I have a number of friends who have taken it for catarrh and stomach trouble, and all unite in praising it.

"As a remedy for catarrh, I can fully recommend it."

No one is exempt. The strong and healthy are less liable than the weak and ill, but none entirely escape.

Peruna has always been a great favorite with military men, both in the army and the navy.

The strongest kind of testimonials are received from officers of high rank concerning the virtues of Peruna as a remedy for catarrhal ailments.

Only a very small per cent. of these letters can be used for publication for want of space.

A reward of $10,000 has been deposited in the Market Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio, as a guarantee that the above testimonials are genuine; that we hold in our possession authentic letters certifying to the same.

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Dr. BURKHART'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND
Will Positively Cure
Kidney and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Catarrh, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Constipation. 13,500,000 people were treated in 1904. 25c. All druggists.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN
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The Terrible Skin Scourge; Itching, Burning, Bleeding, Weeping, Crusting, Scaling.
Little babies most afflicted. No sleep, no rest from burning, itching. Hopeless mothers worn out with weary watching. There is a quick, positive cure in
SKINHEALTH TREATMENT 75c.
Consists of Harfina Soap, medicated, antiseptic; Skinhealth (oint.), to kill humor germs, heal the skin and stop itching, and Skinhealth Tablets, to expel humor germs. MULTITUDES OF MOTHERS rely on Skinhealth treatment with Harfina Soap for immediately relieving and quickly curing all kinds of distressing humors from infancy to old age, for beautifying the skin and hair, soothing all irritations and for many antiseptic uses. Druggists.
Send for FREE SAMPLES and booklets, enclosing 5c. postage, to Philo Hay Co., Newark, N.J. Refuse anything without Philo Hay signature.

LAWSON SAYS STANDARD OIL MAY BE DESTROYED

In Letter to Congressman Hearst, Lays Down Program for Exterminating Great Trust.

Thomas W. Lawson Charges:

THAT the "System" is continually and uninterruptedly robbing the people of hundreds of millions each year through the banks, trust companies and life insurance companies.

THAT the "System" is and has been corrupting State and National officials and the judiciary.

THAT they (Rockefeller, Rogers, Stillman, etc.) are cowards, * * * and once they see the "handwriting on the wall" there will be such a rush for Europe as will take away the breath of all honest people.

Dispatches from various points in Kansas and throughout the West and Southwest received by the BOSTON AMERICAN to-day show clearly that the fight against the Standard Oil Trust is spreading like a prairie fire, and will be a most momentous factor in American politics. Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Missouri, Texas, Wisconsin and California are all in line against the giant monopoly.

The following letter, written by Thomas W. Lawson to Congressman Hearst explains itself. Mr. Lawson declares his willingness to lay his intimate knowledge of the inside working of the Standard Oil monopoly before President Roosevelt, and he maintains that if the "System" is fearlessly investigated relief for the people can be obtained.

Boston, Feb. 21.

Hon. William Randolph Hearst, New York City:

My Dear Mr. Hearst—One of your representatives to-day asked me for my views on the fight that is now waging on the Standard Oil Company. He asked if at the present auspicious time, when it really looks as though the people were at last to be given a chance to slip a wrist, an ankle or perhaps a neck out of the shackles which the "System" has been so industriously riveting during the past twenty-five years, I cannot give some direct help to those who are trying to secure them this chance, particularly President Roosevelt in his investigation of Standard Oil.

Let me answer straight from the shoulder: I don't believe thinking people will accuse me of big-headedness when I say I know this subject—the subject relating to the wholesale robbery of the many by the few, how it is done, who does it, how it can be stopped, and how those who have done it can be punished. Most of the people know these things by hearsay, I know them by actual contact, and with a pretty clear idea I submit—

Is the Vital Question.

First—This question—the question of the deviltries of the "System"—is the vital one now before the people of America and the one which is to be before the people until it is solved by the people or the attempt to solve it abandoned. The solving of this question by the people means the greatest benefit that has ever come to them; its abandonment means slavery more oppressive, more awful than any slavery yet suffered by a civilized people.

Second—Can this question be solved by the American people and how?

Third—The people have been taught until, at the present time, it is their firm belief that this question is one of such great intricacy that it is beyond the ordinary people's understanding; that it is an economic question only for scholars', lawyers' and statesmen's treatment.

I submit that this question is one of the simplest and most easily understood, and therefore most easily solved, of all the great questions that have ever confronted a free and intelligent people. The only things required of the people in the solving of this question and the wiping of it from their social and business slate are: Honesty of purpose, straight-from-the-shoulderness of method and brutal pluck in confronting the obstacles and ambuscades which the "System" will place in front of their every effort, but, more than all, the continuous and enthusiastic aid of the greatest of all modern powers, the American press.

Now, let's get down to business. The one thing necessary and the only thing necessary to quickly sweep completely out of the lives of the American people the "Standard Oil" and all the other oppressive votaries of the "System" is this—and remember, I only give it to you because you have urged me to, for I am working along my own lines and expect later to focus the people's attention in such a way that I will surely get the same result that other champions of the people are working for.

Let President Roosevelt, Congress or whoever is the proper authority—I believe President Roosevelt can do it single-handed—order an investigation now of the "System" that is the great evil which is throttling the American people to-day.

It is worked in this way: There are individuals and groups of individuals, all more or less connected, who are continuously and uninterruptedly robbing the people of hundreds of millions each year through (machine one) the national and savings banks and trust companies; (machine two) life insurance companies; (machine three) trusts, whether they be the trusts of individuals, groups of individuals or corporations, and (machine four) the corruption of State and National officials and the judiciary.

Have the investigating court sit in Washington and a number of other central points to see how this machinery is worked.

Astounding Crimes.

If this is done there will instantly be revealed a most horrible condition of affairs—astounding crimes and corruptions systematically and premeditatedly worked, all to one end. This investigation is feasible, practical and can be quickly got under way.

If President Roosevelt should appoint such an investigation, from my own knowledge I would guarantee to point out men and things sufficient to bring the entire "System" to its knees in the first two weeks of the investigation—to its knees beyond any hope of ever recovering.

Lawson Would Aid.

You understand me? Take my own case, for instance. I should hesitate a long time before I would consent to waste my ammunition on a "Standard Oil" investigation or an insurance investigation, or beef or railroad trust investigation, but if I saw the President clutch this thing in deadly earnest along some such ways as I have outlined, I would guarantee to give him information enough in regard to crimes that have been committed by the great banks and trust companies and some of the greatest trusts disguised as honest corporations, and the greatest trust of all trusts, the Stock Exchange—I mean crimes, moral and legal crimes, astounding crimes.

This, I think, will cover what you have asked me to do, and it is for you to see whether it will bear fruit or slip off into one of the barren orchards through which the American people have been made to lock-step every day, every month and every year during the past two and a half decades. Yours truly,

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

"JOHN," CANDY SELLER, DEAD

Business men learned with sorrow to-day that John Cavagnaro, proprietor of the "Hole in the Wall," in the market district, is dead. He was supposed to be poor, but he left $1,500 which he had accumulated from selling candy to the marketmen.

Cavagnaro was born in Italy ninety years ago. He came to this country when young and was the first bootblack to shine the shoes of the officials of the Boston & Maine Railroad, years ago when the station was in Haymarket square.

CONTINUANCE FOR APPLEYARD

Arthur E. Appleyard, charged with being a fugitive from justice by the Buffalo, N. Y., authorities, was granted a second continuance by Judge Ely in the Municipal Court to-day, Lawyer Fred Williams appearing for the defendant.

There was no opposition, as the case is not to be decided until Governor Douglas has rendered his decision on the extradition papers which have been asked for by the Buffalo authorities.

A Dollar's Worth Free To Any Rheumatic Sufferer

I ask no deposit—no reference—no security. There is nothing to risk—nothing to promise—nothing to pay, either now or later. Any Rheumatic sufferer who does not know my remedy may have a full dollar's worth free to try.

I willingly make this liberal offer because I know that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy may be relied upon ALWAYS to bring the utmost relief that medicine can. Years before I discovered this remedy, I studied the nature of Rheumatism. For Rheumatism is really

Crystalized Poison!

Your blood is always full of poison—the poison you eat and drink and breathe into your system. It is the purpose of the blood to absorb and carry off this very poison. And the kidneys, which are the blood filters, are expected to cleanse the blood and send it back through the system clean, to gather more poison, which they in turn will eliminate.

But sometimes the kidneys fail. And sometimes, from some other cause, the blood gets so full of poison that they cannot absorb it all. This is the start of Rheumatism. The poison accumulates and crystalizes. The crystals look like little grains of sugar or fine white sand. The blood carries them and they increase in size. Then, when it can carry them no longer, it deposits them in a joint—on a bone—anywhere.

The twinge in your leg—the dull ache in your arm on a rainy day—these are the outward signs of the unseen crystals. And the twisted limbs and unspeakable anguish of the sufferer who has allowed his symptoms to go unheeded and unattended for years—these are the evidences of what Rheumatism, neglected, can do.

Rheumatism includes lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, gout—for all these are the results of rheumatic poison in the blood.

Plainly, the first thing to do is to remove the poison. But this is not enough. The FORMATION of the poison must be stopped, so that nature may have a chance to dissolve and eliminate the crystals which have already formed. Unless this is done there can be no cure—no permanent relief.

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but ALWAYS. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

I spent twenty years in experimenting before I felt satisfied that I had a certain remedy for this dread disease—a remedy which would not only clean out the poison, but one which would stop its formation.

Certain Relief

The secret lay in a wonderful chemical I found in Germany. When I found this chemical I knew that I could make a Rheumatic cure that would be practically certain. But even then, before I made an announcement—before I was willing to put my name on it—I made more than 2,000 tests! And my failures were but 2 per cent.

This German chemical is not the only ingredient I use in Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure—but it made the remedy possible—made possible an achievement which, I doubt not, could have been made in no other way.

This chemical was very expensive. The duty, too, was high. In all it cost me $4.90 per pound. But what is $4.90 per pound for a REAL remedy for the world's most painful disease?—for a REAL relief from the greatest torture human beings know?

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again—that is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism. That is why I can afford to make this liberal offer—that is why I can afford to spend the FIRST dollar that Rheumatic Sufferers, the world over, may learn of my remedy.

Simply Write Me

The offer is open to everyone, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy. But you must write ME for the free dollar package order. I will send you an order on your druggist, which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard sized package, and he will send the bill to me. There are no conditions—no requirements. All that I ask you to do is to write—write to-day. I will send you my book on Rheumatism besides. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. Address Dr. Shoop, Box C 898, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases are sometimes cured by a single package. On sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

MRS. AUGUSTUS EMERY.

Advice For Young Girls.

THE beautiful young girls who are coming out this year are prettier and healthier looking than ever before. The fact is our American girls are giving more attention to their physical well being, to calisthenics and physical culture, to out-of-door sports than ever before. The ideal picture of American womanhood of to-day is one of rosy cheeks, sparkling eyes, erect poise, firm and certain step. The well nourished cheek, the deep full inspirations, the plump, well-rounded arms, all command our admiration. Can anything be more satisfactory to the eye than this picture of honest health, subtle intelligence and womanly beauty? It is a pity that at the receptions and dances which our young girls attend that the air is not better, more pure, instead of being overheated and the same foul air being breathed over and over. If it was not for this one drawback the exercise of dancing would be a great physical help to the young woman just coming out. The young girl just blossoming into womanhood, on that peculiar border line between maidenhood and womanhood, should have every care and thought. Parents are often to blame for their daughter's health by allowing them to overwork at school, allowing them to go out too much, attending parties and other places of amusement and the indulgence of other habits which tend to excite the nervous system. There should be a good understanding both on the parents' part and that of the young girl, and we can heartily recommend a book called the "Common Sense Medical Adviser," edited and published by Dr. R. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y., which can be obtained by sending 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound, or 21 one-cent stamps for a copy of the paper edition, which will be sent by mail.

The sensitive, highly strung organization of our women is very susceptible to overwork and lack of care, and the most critical period of a woman's life is the change from girlhood to full physical development. "The natural destination of the woman over thirty," says Mr. William Blackie, "seems to be the sofa, the shawl and the neuralgia." And why? Because usually the girl is brought up in such a way that her brain is developed at the expense of her red blood corpuscles, and she comes to womanhood a bundle of nerves and physical degeneration. As a tonic and reconstructive during the critical period of change, there is nothing that has been found equal to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. A girl has as good a claim to strength and health as a boy, and generally needs them more. The vital organism of the young girl requires fresh air and sunshine, just as much as the beautiful American beauty rose. If the young woman is run down and weak, it is not possible for her to take vigorous athletic exercises, but she should then consult with some prominent specialist, and if she does not like to confide in some one at home, it would be well for her to consult, by letter, with some physician of world-wide reputation, such as Dr. R. V. Pierce, the specialist in woman's diseases, at Buffalo, N. Y., who will carefully scrutinize your symptoms and give you the best medical advice free of charge and in perfect confidence. Dr. Pierce was early a student of plant life as well as the human system and he found that certain herbs, roots and barks made into a tonic without the use of alcohol or narcotics would cure the diseases peculiar to women, this he called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

"I enjoyed good health until about two years ago when I noticed my back began to ache frequently; it became sore and lame, and headache soon added to my misery; also found that my general health diminished. I became weak and thin, and nervous, having severe pains at monthly period," writes Mrs. Augustus Emery, Treasurer New Century Club, 34 Dean Street (Roxbury), Boston, Mass. "My work which before had seemed an easy task soon seemed like a heavy burden. Having no faith in doctors I decided to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which several of my friends praised so highly. I felt relief within a week, my appetite came back; the pains gradually decreased and I enjoyed sound sleep. Within fourteen weeks I had completely recovered. I seemed built up anew, my pulse, which had been weak became normal, and new life animated my entire being."

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay $500 in legal money of the United States for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

All sick women should turn to the right person for consultation and good advice. In most cases Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will fit the needs and put the body in a healthy condition. It has made thousands of melancholy and miserable women cheerful and happy, by curing the painful womanly diseases which undermine a woman's health and strength. It establishes regularity and so does away with monthly misery. It dries debilitating drains and so cures the cause of much womanly weakness. It heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures the bearing-down pains, which are such a source of suffering to sick women, and it goes to the source of the trouble and corrects the irregularity, and then the drains and other symptoms disappear.

We guarantee that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription does not contain alcohol, opium, or any harmful drug. It is a pure compound of medicinal plants scientifically combined. Persons making false statements concerning its ingredients will be prosecuted.

World's Dispensary Medical Association,

R.V. Pierce

PRESIDENT.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Write Today for Bargain List.

WOOD PIANO CO.

180 Tremont St.

Read carefully the prices of a few bargains.

Chickering Upright	$60
Hardman Upright	75
New England Upright	85
Henry F. Miller Upright	135
Henry F. Miller Upright	150
Steinway Upright	160
Steinway Upright	165
Gabler Upright	175
Hallet & Davis Upright	140
Hallet & Davis Upright	155
Kranich & Bach Upright	155

Your old piano or organ as first payment on any piano in our stock, or a small amount in cash, balance on terms to suit; exclusive representatives for the following makes: Ernest Gabler & Bro., J. & C. Fischer, Hardman, Poole and other high-grade makes; several new Chickering & Sons, upright and grand; Henry F. Miller, Ivers & Pond, Hallet & Davis, Emerson; all standard makes, in good order, at prices that will appeal to careful buyers; write us to-day for full information. See our latest style Wood Piano. Boston Symphony Orchestra references.

WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont St.

POSTAL CARD

will bring to your door our new 1905 Catalogue and Price List of new and slightly used Pianos. Special terms as regards price and payments.

Stieff Piano Rooms
207 Tremont St., Boston

Roxbury Piano Exchange

36 WARREN ST., ROXBURY.

Chickering, $40, $50, $60; Henry F. Miller, Ivers & Pond, Hallet & Davis, Emerson; take a little time and save $100 in the purchase of a piano; all makes; special cash inducements. Remember the number, 36 Warren st., opposite Dudley st. terminal.

$75, MILLER UPRIGHT PIANO—Exquisite, rich toned piano; $450 was the price paid for this instrument a short time ago; will sell now for $75; make appointment; can be seen at any time. E 92, Boston American.

$90, CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO—Nice tone and in beautiful condition; silk cover and bench are included for this low price. G 42, Boston American.

RENT A PIANO—3 months, $10; allow rent within one year toward purchase of that or any piano you may select; squares, $5 to $50; organs, $3 to $35; uprights, $75 to $450; all makes; new or second hand. BLAKE'S, 564 Washington st.; elevator; established 1869.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—DIVORCES

STRICTLY PRIVATE advice and book on divorce free; prompt, reliable, efficient; references everywhere, success all counties in Mass.; lowest fees, easily paid; our only office. LAWYER CHAS. C. ALLEN, 47 Court st., Boston.

ADVICE free; divorces quickly, cheaply; everything confidential. AM. LAW ASSN., 7 Water st., room 702.

IF YOU ARE IN TROUBLE consult us on law and domestic relations. Advice free. 43 Tremont st., room 314.

DIVORCES—Quickly, quietly, successfully; easy payments; evening appointments if desired. F. G. PRESTON, lawyer, 7 Water st., room 515, Boston.

DRAMATIC.

LESSONS in platform and parlor reading, coaching in parts for amateur theatricals by a professional of twenty-five years' experience; club women with light voices, who have occasion to speak from the platform, would be greatly benefited. ETHEL DOUGLAS, 149 Foster st., Brighton, or BIRD'S, 29 Temple place, Boston.

DOGS, CATS, ETC.

$25.00 REWARD.

INFORMATION wanted of a Boston terrier bitch, lost or stolen in Chelsea, in March, 1904; dark brindle body, all white head, cut ears, tight screw tail, one black nail on forepaw; answers to name Babbie; will reward any information. H 4, Boston American.

WINTER RESORTS.

CHINA, JAPAN
Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Round the World.

Southern Pacific offers choice of routes via San Francisco and Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co. Inquire

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REDUCED RATES

Joy Line to New York

$2.50 ONE WAY | Ask for Information | $4.50 ROUND TRIP

S. D. PITTS, Agt., 308 Congress St., Phone Main 8460

LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—State House, Boston, Feb. 15, 1905. The Committee on Roads and Bridges will give a hearing to parties interested in House Bill No. 623, to restrict speed of motor vehicles to the legal limit, at Room No. 426, State House, on Thursday, Feb. 23, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. A. B. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman. WILLIAM E. WEEKS, Clerk of the Committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—State House, Boston, Feb. 16, 1905. The Committee on Metropolitan Affairs will give a hearing to parties interested in House Bill No. 290 for transfer of Commonwealth Park, South Boston, from State to Boston, at Room No. 436, State House, on Thursday, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock a. m. EDGAR W. WARREN, Chairman. JOS. H. SOLIDAY, Clerk of the Committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, State House, Boston, Feb. 20, 1905. The Committee on Harbors and Public Lands will give a hearing to parties interested in House bill No. 848, for a charter for a company to construct a canal across Cape Cod, and to repeal all existing canal legislation, at room No. 425, State House, on Monday, Feb. 27, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. HARRIE C. HUNTER, Chairman. EDWIN C. McINTIRE, Clerk of the Committee.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL MAKES—Second-hand, $3 to $10; new, $17.50 to $65; machines rented; repairs and supplies. ROXBURY SEWING MACHINE AGENCY, 28 Warren st., opp. Dudley st. L station; telephone Roxbury 934-3.

STOCK REMOVAL SALE TO-DAY. Greatest bargains ever offered in New Drop-Head Machines. All kinds. Cash or easy terms. STANDARD ROOMS, 173 Tremont St.

HOTELS.

WOMEN TRAVELLING ALONE should go direct to the Franklin Square House, 11 East Newton st., Boston; cheap, safe, warm, conveniently located; rates 75c., $1 and $1.25 per day; operated by the philanthropic association known as the Franklin Square House.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COME and see our new coaches, broughams, landaus, hearses and casket wagons; designs original, quality superior, prices reasonable, terms accommodating; also bargains in second hand. JAMES CUNNINGHAM, SON & CO., 116-124 Merrimac st.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

SHORTHAND, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc.; individual instruction, day or evening; none too old to learn; call or send for circular. BOSTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 372 Boylston st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PURE WHISKEY, Gin and Old Rum—100 proof, 90 cents, full quart. THOS. SNOW & SONS, 59 North Market st. Estab. nearly 100 years.

SAFES.

SAFES AND DESKS bought and sold; cash or instalments; bargains. CURTIS, 98 Sudbury.

TYPEWRITERS.

SAVE MONEY—Good machines; write or call. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 38 Bromfield st.

THE BALL ROOM.

PROF. SLYE, 601 Tremont st.—12 lessons, $5; lessons day or evening.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

BOARD and good care wanted for two boys; ages 5 and 6. State particulars and terms to F 11, Boston American.

TO LET—Furnished front and back rooms, connected for light housekeeping; other desirable rooms, side and square; $1 a week up. 441 Shawmut av., opp park.

TREMONT ST., 612—Elegant parlor, square and side; water; business or lodging; $1.50, $2.50, $4.

TWO ROOMS for light housekeeping, set range and baths. 38 Gates st., South Boston.

WANTED—A nice quiet room in a private family in South Boston; near cars; excellent references; postal clerk. F 8, Boston American.

16 E. SPRINGFIELD ST.—Front room, bath-room floor, heat, hot and cold water.

28 GROVE ST., Roxbury—To let, six rooms and bath; all improvements; piazzas.

30 MILFORD ST.—Two square rooms; one flight; hot and cold water; heat.

31 MILFORD ST.—Back parlor, nicely furnished, h. and c. water, well heated; also side rm.

34 E. SPRINGFIELD ST.—Alcove room, hot and cold water, furnace heat, two closets.

36 DWIGHT ST.—Parlor, sun all day, h. and c. water, $3.50; square room, $3; respectable house.

36 E. SPRINGFIELD ST.—Fur. or unfur., h. and c. water, heat, square or side, $1 up, near elevated.

43 MILFORD ST.—Back parlor, well furnished, all improvements; also side room.

58 WALTHAM ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, all improvements, good respectable house.

67 WORCESTER ST.—Desirable front side room; also attic, reasonable, sunny. Telephone.

68 WALTHAM ST.—Furnished back parlor, butler's pantry, h. and c. water, heat and piano.

74 WALTHAM ST.—3 or 4 fur. connecting rooms, h. and c. water, heat, do for light housekeeping.

75 WALTHAM ST.—Large front room, hot and cold water, heated, bath room floor.

76 WALTHAM ST.—Back parlor, side and square room, h. and c. water, heat.

78 WALTHAM ST.—Square room, hot and cold water, bathroom floor.

84 WALTHAM ST.—Side and attic rooms to thoroughly respectable people.

95 WALTHAM ST.—Square room, hot and cold water, well heated.

427 MASSACHUSETTS AV.—Desirable front room to let; board if desired.

533 MASS. AV.—2 large sq. rooms, one fur., one unfur., all conveniences, steam heat.

671 TREMONT ST.—Large steam heated attic.

675 MASS. AV.—Two square rooms, heat, h. and c. water; also two side rooms.

595 TREMONT ST.—Nice warm, square and side rooms, hot and cold water.

690 MASS. AV.—Fur. square and side rooms, h. and c. water; also double parlor; tel. 1189-4 Tremont.

750 TREMONT ST.—Furnished rooms, $1.50 up, continuous hot water, steam heat, telephone, etc.

REAL ESTATE.

THE TIME TO SELECT A FARM IS NOW.

$1 WEEKLY, $5 first payment, which includes excursion trip to Farm Village on the highlands of Cape Cod, good after April; five acres, high, dry farm, good soil, only $150; no taxes or interest; photographs at office. THE HOMESTEAD TRUST, 24 Milk st.

FOR SALE in North Reading, excellent dairy farm of 100 acres, 40 in wood land, fit to cut; good barn, with 100-ton silo attached; running water at the barn, winter 20 cows and 3 horses; square house, in 2 tenements; 80-foot hennery, good orchard and small fruit; electrics pass the door; 15c. fare to Boston; must be sold to settle an estate. Apply to A. F. UPTON, Adm.

COME QUICK!

HAVING bought a farm, will sell all my furniture in 15-room hotel paying good profit; rent $35 monthly. HENRY B. VINTON, Braintree.

5-ACRE FARM

FOR SALE in Braintree; 40-acre milk farm in Weymouth; milk route goes with it. H. B. VINTON, Braintree.

FOR INVESTMENT—Brick block (3 houses) in Chelsea; want it? HENRY B. VINTON, Braintree.

I PAY CASH (privately) for anything you will sell anywhere. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st.

$5 MONTH buys good farm; good buildings; handy city. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st.

FARMS—$1 down, $1 week; 10 acres, $100; good soil, plenty of wood. BARTLETT, 89 Court.

YACHTS AND BOATS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A 21-foot yacht, sloop rig, new sails and rigging, large cabin and self-draining cockpit; will sell outright or exchange for gasolene launch or dory. G. F. BROOKS, 367 Western ave., Cambridge, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

TENEMENTS—3 or 4 rooms, $1.75 to $2.25 a week, brick block. 105 E. Dedham st.; janitor.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN

ON Massachusetts and other railroads; young men, age 20 to 30, strong, good sight and hearing; firemen earn $65 to $100 monthly, become engineers and earn $125 to $175 monthly; brakemen earn $60 to $75 monthly, become conductors and earn $100 to $140 monthly; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Room 227, 227 Monroe st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

School for Watchmaking.

YOUNG MEN—There is a steady demand for good competent watchmakers and repairers; I will guarantee to teach anyone the watchmaker's trade. Write for circulars explaining particulars. H. KAUFMAN, 977 Washington st., Boston.

AT TABER'S—Salad man, city; 2 order cooks, city; bus boy, city; 2 lunch men, Dorchester; dishwasher; boy for bowling alley, out of town. 48 Summer st.

A FEW MEN to learn flower painting on silks, satins, mounts, etc.; plenty of work sent to homes; good pay; free instructions, outfit of colors, brushes, etc. A. V. PRESTON, 250 West Fourteenth st., New York.

A GENTLEMAN, compelled to leave Boston on account of poor health, will sacrifice his nearly new Miller upright piano; no reasonable offer refused. D 93, Boston American.

A STEADY MAN, with some capital, in good position; security and good pay. Address P. O. Box 3,022, Boston.

AMBITIOUS MEN looking for opportunity to earn $25 weekly. See MR. SMITH, Room 1,012, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

ANY PERSON to distribute our samples; $18 weekly, steady. "EMPIRE," 4 Wells st., Chicago.

AT BOWEN'S, 43 Portland st.—2 blacksmiths, 2 married couples, head choppers. Call Monday.

AT TABER'S—Salad man; boy for bowling alley. 48 Summer st.

BOOKKEEPING in 5 lessons guaranteed; no text books; experience immaterial. K 11, Boston American.

CIRCULAR and sample distributors wanted everywhere; no canvassing; good pay. CO-OPERATIVE ADV. CO., New York.

CIGARMAKER wanted to buy fixtures, tools, etc., of factory and store, located in Kingston, Mass.; best opening in the State; best offer takes it; have other interests and cannot attend to both. ED. MAGUIRE, Greenfield, Mass.

COOK—Man about 30 or 35 years old; must be a hustler and strictly temperate. FULLER'S LUNCH, 1505 Dorchester av., Park st. transfer station.

CARRIAGE BODY BUILDERS wanted. D. P. NICHOLS & CO., 7 Edgewood st.

MEN wanted everywhere, tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc; permanent occupation; good pay. AMERICAN UNION, Pontiac bldg., Chicago.

TWO MEN of education, tact, integrity and appearance to represent us in N. E. among merchants and manufacturers; must be capable of earning $30 a week; references. DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., Old South bldg.

TWO MEN, accustomed to assembling fine, light mechanism, such as typewriters, etc.; also two boys to learn. HOLBROOK MFG. CO., Attleboro, Mass.

WANTED—Young men to learn the automobile business and take position; salary not less than $20 to $35 weekly; open day and eve. THE E. S. G. SCHOOLS, 61 and 63 Court st., Boston.

WANTED—Two men for 1905 to travel and collect; $20 and expenses paid weekly, experience not necessary; self-addressed envelope for reply. Address TRAVELERS' DEPT., Star Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Steady old man to make fires, scrub floors and do general chores; remuneration, board and bed. Apply to MRS. DEGNAN, real estate office, 207 Shawmut ave., cor. Dover st.

WANTED—A CARPENTER who is out of employment; remuneration, board and bed. See MRS. DEGNAN, real estate office, 207 Shawmut ave., cor. Dover st.

WANTED—500 cotton mill help, 200 cotton weavers, 50 families to start new mill. Write CHARLES M. NEWON, Woonsocket, R. I.

WANTED—Men of ability to call on horse owners and introduce a new article of great merit. PEERLESS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—Immediately, first-class planer hand for stone planer; good wages. JACKSON STONE CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—First-class tailor; good wages, steady work. 19 Temple pl.

1,000 MEN AND BOYS WANTED DAILY—Shaves, 1c to 15c; haircuts, 2c to 25c. HALL'S BARBER SCHOOL, 811 Washington st., Boston.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASCENSION SOCIETY,
6 FERDINAND ST.

COOK, parlor, chamber, kit.; excellent pay; Swedish preferred; would accept others with good reference.

NURSERY MAID; Back Bay.

COOK, boarding; must be young.

KITCHEN MAID; boarding house; Irish preferred.

COOK AND PARLOR, together; $6 and $5; country place.

LAUNDRESS; institution; $7.

GENERAL; institution; would take new arrival.

AT ASCENSION SOCIETY, 6 FERDINAND ST.

YOUNG GIRL, 15 or over to care child.

YOUNG GIRL—Assist housework.

ELDERLY LADY HOUSEKEEPER—Well-to-do party. Moderate wages.

WOMAN FOR COUNTRY PLACE—Would not object to child also.

COLORED—General, $4.

SET OF HELP—For family going away in March to country.

AT TABER'S—All round cook for cafe; chamber maid and waitress comb., out of town; exp. storeroom girl, city; kitchen, scrub and pantry girls, city and out of town; head waitress, city; noon waitresses, for city; 5 up-to-date waitresses, cafes in city. 48 Summer st.

A FEW LADIES to learn flower painting on silks, satins, mounts, etc.; plenty of work sent to homes; good pay; free instructions, outfit of colors, brushes, etc. A. V. PRESTON, 250 West Fourteenth st., New York.

A NEAT, businesslike girl for office work in Tremont Bldg.; $6 a week, with advancement. Address U 11, American.

COPYISTS wanted, writing at home; $25 per 100 letters sent us; stamped addressed envelope. CONTINENTAL WHOLESALE CO., room 27, St. Louis.

GIRL for general housework in family of three. MRS. SELLING, 29 Hollander st. (Humboldt ave. car.)

HOME WORK—$9 to $15; no canvassing; $5 to $6 weekly working evenings; experience unnecessary; enclose stamp for instructions, sample, etc. Address B. WILSON & CO., 603 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOW BIG IS YOUR BUST?—Dr. Conway's Bust Tablets is the only remedy on earth which enlarges the bust 4 to 10 inches; no injury, no appliances, no poisons; home treatment; $1000 if we can't; sealed facts, 4c stamps. CONWAY SPECIFIC CO., 15 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

LADIES—$30 thousand copying letters; no mailing to friends or furnishing addresses; stamped envelope particulars. U. S. ADVERTISING CO., Dept. P 6, Chicago.

LADIES—$25 thousand copying short letters at home; material sent free everywhere; send stamped addressed envelope for copy of letter and particulars. EASTERN CO., 817 Heed bldg., Phila, Pa.

LADIES having fancy work to sell, embroideries, battenburg, drawnwork, also to do order work; stamped envelope. LADIES' EXCHANGE, 34 Monroe st., Chicago.

LADIES—2 hours each day devoted to pleasant, fascinating work will net you $10-$12 week; send 10c. for sample and particulars. THE BRADFORD CO., Dept. A, North Reading, Mass.

LADY will sell her nice new upright piano, which she got as an Xmas gift; reason for selling going away. Y 105, Boston American.

WANTED—Young lady for model; slight build; must have good hair; give particulars. Address U 10, Boston American.

WANTED—Capable woman to place shares of bona fide mining property of proven value and great future. C 29, Boston American.

WANTED—Apprentice, good, plain sewer, with dressmaker. 303 Shawmut av., suite 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

AUDITING or position wanted by a thoroughly experienced bookkeeper, age 34; first-class references furnished. G 53, Boston American.

A CARPENTER and cabinet maker wants work of any kind. F 13, Boston American.

AMERICAN, 23, would like position as salesman in store, best ref. P 16, Boston American.

BAKER—A young man, temperate, would work alone nights on bread, or on day under hand; good references. 16 Line st., Somerville, Mass.

COMPOSITOR, straight matter or ads, steady man, city or country, wants position. D 10, Boston American.

GENERAL REPAIRS work wanted, 15 years' experience on repairs in woolen mill, lathe, bench, carpentering. FRED G. BUGBEE, 177 Ashburnham st., West Fitchburg, Mass.

GORDON PRESS FEEDER, 26, feed, make ready and lock forms; wages $1.50 per day. Address ALBERT, 9 Cooper street, Boston.

SITUATION wanted by a young man of 22 yrs. as assistant bookkeeper or general office work; first-class references; $12 start. Address G 76, Boston American.

YOUNG AM. MAN wants position as first-class electrician helper, or where he can earn an honest living. F. A. P., 16 Linwood sq., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, 23, would like position in store; best ref. C 26, Boston American.

$25 TO anyone securing me steady job, watchman, porter, teaming preferred, by intelligent man, willing to work. F 9, Boston American.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LIVE MAN WANTED for each State in the Union (except the six New England States, which have just been sold and a strong company formed) to organize State syndicates preliminary to forming State companies and industrial enterprises, based on three valuable and popular household inventions, all patented during the last six months. For particulars address or call upon ROBT. LAWRENCE, room 39, Journal Building, Boston, Mass.

SALOON for sale; good opportunity for right party; good location; low rent; license secured for coming year. Address NARRAGANSETT BREWING CO., Providence, R. I.

SPOT CASH PAID (privately) for stocks, stores, any kind, anywhere. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st.

ARE YOU LOOKING for a paying furnished lodging house? Before buying call on J. R. CROXFORD, 760 Tremont st., Boston.

WATER AND OIL used for fuel; investigate the wonderful invention; great money maker. CHAMPION NOVELTY CO., 26 Hawley st., Boston (over "Monogram Luncheon.")

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASCENSION SOCIETY,
6 FERDINAND ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS.)

GENERAL, colored girl; strong; competent; no objection to large family.

ATTENDANT FOR INVALID or light housework, or children.

SWEDISH LAUNDRESS, or would do plain cooking.

SECOND or table; thoroughly experienced.

COOK; first class; Nova Scotia Protestant; city or country.

GENERAL, colored; neat, smart; could go home nights; very superior every way.

AT ASCENSION SOCIETY,
6 FERDINAND ST.
ALL EMPLOYEES HAVE REFERENCES.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Young, competent; widower or workingman's family; likes children.

SISTERS—Young, genteel, moderate wages; domestic or other work; separate or together.

ATTENDANTS for invalids or institutions.

BABY NURSE—Back Bay references. Could do second work.

SCOTCH PROTESTANT—Nurse or housekeeper, $2 to $3 per week.

AMERICAN WOMAN wants work of any kind; cleaning or washing; in any part of Dorchester. M. E. ROBERTS, 1172 Dorchester ave.

AN AMERICAN GIRL would care for semi-invalid or elderly lady, or children. Address E. L., 813 Shawmut av., Rox.

CAPABLE WIDOW would take housework in small family, Roxbury preferred. 115 Warren st., first floor; MRS. WILSON.

E. V. C.—Position as travelling companion to young lady who desires foreign privileges. Address E 17, Boston American.

EXPERIENCED WAITRESS or chambermaid would like a position in a hotel or public boarding house; city preferred. G 30, Boston American.

POSITION wanted by an experienced Protestant woman to take care of an invalid, or would be housekeeper for an aged couple; reference given. Y 9, Boston American.

SMART, experienced kitchen girl wants work in a restaurant; can give references. 231 Harrison av.

STENOGRAPHER desires permanent position. H 10, Boston American.

WANTED—Laundry to take home. MRS. V. F. BLACKWELL, 12 Bradford st.

WANTED—By elderly sewing woman, sewing in family; will work at reasonable price. E 20, Boston American.

YOUNG LADY would like housework in small family. Address MISS MACKIE, 85 Hasting st., Cambridge, Mass.

MEDICAL.

MRS. DR. ROBERTS' MONTHLY REMEDIES

have saved thousands of women from suicide; why should you despair or lose courage when relief is at hand? The best that Medical Science has known is yours and the benefits of my superior knowledge are freely given to any sufferer who may ask. My successes of the past 20 years have placed me upon the highest pinnacle of fame in the treatment of all female irregularities. Remember, you are absolutely safe and sure. I offer $5,000 for any case I fail to relieve in 24 hours. Remedies sent by mail if desired, $2. My licensed lying-in hospital is open for the reception of all confinement cases. Office 133 Tremont St. Hours 9-8, Sunday 1-5.

Ladies, Don't

Waste time and money and ruin your health with pills, worthless drugs or operations. Get Old Dr. Jackson's monthly remedy. It has saved thousands of women from suicide. Don't fret or worry, but call at once. Absolutely safe and sure. $5,000 for a case we fail to relieve in 24 hours. At office, by mail, $2. Specialist for 60 years. There is positively no other place in Boston where you can get so quick, safe and easy relief as you can at this office. Advice free, lady assistant, private hospital, trained nurses, strict privacy, lowest rates. Hrs. 9-8, Sun. 1-5. Old Dr. Jackson's, 233 Tremont st., cor. Eliot. The oldest and most reliable specialist in N. E. No charge unless relieved.

Mrs. Dr. Ward Medical Co.
Office 218 Tremont St., Room 211.
(UP ONE FLIGHT.)

Ladies having any kind of trouble call on Mrs. Ward, who has opened an office in Boston for sale of her wonderful remedies, which have effected marvellous cures in the Central and Western States. Private home, every comfort, for those wishing to stay under her personal care. Lying-in Hospital connected. Consultations free. Advice reliable, treatment absolutely safe and in all cases effective. Medicine by mail or at office, $2. Letters answered immediately. Hours 9-9; Sun. 11-2.

DON'T WORRY

One minute longer, but send $2.00 for Old Dr. Wood's Monthly Remedies. Saves all fretting and worrying. Absolutely safe and sure. Used for 30 years by thousands of women, who testify to their wonderful properties. Nothing can take place or accomplish as much as Old Dr. Wood's Remedies. Confinements taken, all stages. Licensed hospital connected. Lady attendant. 232 Tremont st., one flight. Hours, 9-9. Sun., 10-5.

MRS. DR. ROBERTSON Office 144 Tremont St.

My monthly remedy is absolutely safe and sure. One trial will convince you. I guarantee to cure in 24 hours or money refunded. Confinements taken. Hours 9 to 7. Sundays 1 to 5.

Mrs. Dr. AMES Office 105 Tremont St.

The old reliable specialist in female diseases. Ladies attended exclusively by ladies. A cure guaranteed or money refunded. Ladies $5. Private home for patients desiring our personal care. Advice free. Hrs. 9-7; Sun. 3-8.

Mrs Dr. French Office 175 Tremont St.

Treats all diseases of women with absolute success for $10. Call or write. Consultation free and confidential. Ladies are attended by ladies, and can talk over the matter without embarrassment. Private home connected. Hrs., 10-7. Sun., 2-5.

Dr. & Mrs. Hale Office 105 Tremont St.

40 YEARS a specialist in female diseases; a cure guaranteed for $5; ladies, my medicine is a wonder, try it; office or mail, $2; private home for those wishing our personal care; advice free; hrs. 10-7; Sun. 3-5.

Old Dr. Hall OFFICE 3 BEACON ST., near Parker House. Oldest established office. Regular physician; treatment safe and skilful; all letters truthfully answered. Hours 9-9. Sundays 10-3.

MRS. DR. J. E. BISHOP.
OFFICE, 178 TREMONT ST.
OLDEST and most reliable office for treatment of female diseases. Hours, 10-7.

LYING-IN HOME

PRIVATE licensed home; ladies taken before and during confinement. Address P. O. Box 2,459.

Mrs. Dr. Allen Office 237 Tremont st. Specialist in female diseases; ladies $10, licensed lying-in hospital connected; advice free; hours, 9-9; Sundays, 1-4.

MRS. DR. WILLIAMS
Office 144 Tremont st. LADIES IN TROUBLE I GUARANTEE YOUR CURE FOR $5.

DR. GORDON Office 532 Tremont st. Oldest established and most reliable specialist in women's diseases; lowest prices. Hours 9-8. Sundays 11-3.

MRS. DR. ALYS OFFICE 544 TREMONT ST., Boston's leading LADY specialist in female diseases. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sun, 1 to 8 p. m.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—In subway car, Boylston street, small leather purse containing change, one foreign coin. Owner can have by calling at Classified Dept., Boston American.

LOST—A pocketbook, containing bills and due book of I. B. T. local 25, in Charlestown, Feb. 22. Reward if finder returns to JOHN BAKER, 409 Main street, Charlestown.

LOST—Haymarket square or vicinity, Feb. 18, brown collie, short hair; tag with license number; name of owner on reverse; reward. L. A. F., 505 John Hancock Bldg.

Advertise Your Wants
—IN THE—
Boston American.

FIGURES MADE TO ORDER BY MISS WHITE

Lecturer, Who Confesses to 212 Pounds, Says It's Not Nice to Be Too Stout.

MODELS BEFORE AND AFTER

"It is not nice to get too stout," declared Miss Elizabeth White in Horticultural Hall to nearly a thousand spellbound women. The fat ones looked chagrined and indignant. The thin ones triumphant.

"Four hundred and fifty out of every five hundred women are large," she continued.

The 450 grew conscious. The fifty plumed themselves proudly.

"The minute a woman finds herself falling into flesh she wants to arouse herself and go to work. If she doesn't she finds her head drooping, her spine getting out of gear and her whole body growing heavy. She loses interest. She lives, not because she cares so much about it, but because she has to. If you don't exercise, you fall together—so."

Miss White's head drooped, her body telescoped, her back humped, her whole attitude was dejected. Laughter rippled around the room. Women straightened themselves energetically. Then Miss White came back to her normal pose.

When she speaks of the dangers of too much flesh she knows what she is talking about.

She tips the scales at 212 pounds.

She carries it about and is as light on her feet as though it were an even hundred.

How? Listen.

"In six nights I changed my figure," she announced. "I grew taller by an inch and a quarter. I lost six inches in waist measure. Still I weighed 212 pounds."

Her hearers gasped.

"Fact," she continued. "I simply laid on my stomach. Yes, every night I sleep on my stomach and stretch. That makes me taller and gives me a balance of my body so I can walk on my toes.

"Get off your heels. Put your weight on the balls of your feet. If you don't you can never have any style."

How to Grow Thin.

Clad in an exquisite Parisian gown of white Liberty silk and lace and chiffon, Miss White sprung lightly up and down on her toes.

"Put your hands on your hips," she commanded, "under your floating ribs, and bend twenty-five times each side. Breathe while you're bending. Then bend backward, then forward. Do that for five minutes every morning, sleep on your stomach, eat plenty of boiled fruit, never drink anything with your meals, and I'll guarantee any woman here to lose thirty-five pounds in looks in a week."

Another gasp of astonishment.

A puzzled-looking woman arose.

"I tried sleeping on my stomach," she said, "and I couldn't breathe."

"Why not?" said Miss White. "You had your nose and mouth the same as ever. Of course, the position is tiresome at first and the hard pillow under the chin hurts. Yes, it really hurts. But what of it? Things that don't hurt are no good."

Another woman hopped up.

"What can I do to grow fat?" she asked.

"Eat," said Miss White.

"Eat what?" she persisted.

"Oils, cereals, milk, cream, potatoes if you want them. Potatoes are no use to one," replied Miss White, "except to make fat. They give no strength. Then massage with cocoa butter. And rest. Rest a half hour each day. Rest and eat and you'll get fat."

The models came on the stage.

There was an elderly woman with prominent abdomen, round back, short waist and sunken chest. Next her was a girl tall and lanky and somewhat like a corn cob in contour. Beyond was a middle-aged matron of excellent figure, which only needed a little bracing up, and beside her a little girl, thin and frail, with no figure to speak of. So far Miss White has not been able to get a really fat woman as a model.

Models Get Theirs.

On went the corsets, hooked loosely. Then the garters were fastened.

"Wriggle yourself out of the corset," commanded Miss White. "That's right. Now pull up your stomach. Now stretch your hips. There." She gave a mighty pull to ten yards of corset strings. The model grabbed frantically for support.

"Loose top and bottom," said Miss White, as she toyed with the lacings, "but in at the centre. So!" She gave another athletic tug at the lacings. The model was prepared and braced.

"You can stand it tight at the waist," declared the lacer, "for it isn't at your waist really." Another pull. Then she crossed the strings and brought them to the front, fastening them under a hook.

"Don't forget that hook," she warned solemnly. "It costs two cents and the trouble of sewing it on. It's worth $10,000 in style."

The models were faced toward the audience. The transformation was marvellous. The quartet might have just stepped from a fashion book. They smiled above their newly made figures.

There was a moment of silent admiration and then an outburst of applause.

"You can look the same," said Miss White, enthusiastically.

"You want to change your figures for the better every day. And you can if you'll do as I tell you."

A Little Each Day.

"How do they feel?" piped a voice from the rear of the hall.

"All right."

"Fine."

"Very comfortable."

"Better than before."

"Of course they do," agreed Miss White, as she viewed them with glowing, beaming pride. "And you can look and feel as well, if you want to. Only to keep so you must do as I tell you. You can't fix your figure up once and then think it is done forever. You've got to make it different each day. You've got to prepare it for next year, when the corsets are coming much higher. If you do as I tell you, you'll not believe they are any higher for your figure will be ready for them. You know it's your own fault how you look. You can make your figure just what you want it to be."

To illustrate the change, the four models put on their regular waists over their newly made figures. They stared in blank amazement.

The audience was convulsed with laughter.

The gowns were impossible. They were too short in some places and too long in others, too big here and too small there.

In truth, they were beyond redemption.

So, when you start in to make over your shape be prepared to order a new wardrobe. To-night Miss White will give another demonstration, and she hopes to have a fat model.

"The Dresswell"
159 TREMONT ST.
LADIES' OUTFITTERS

Special Sale This Week.

100 Suits finely made and tailored,
3.50, 9.50, 12.50, 20.00, 22.50

100 Coats, black and covert, excellent values
5.00, 7.00, 10.00, 12.50, 15.00

100 Shirt Waist Suits, just the thing for early spring, 4.00, 6.00, 8.50

BLAZE OF LIGHT AND COLOR AT ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR

LEADING SPIRITS IN ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR IN ROXBURY.

Roxbury Young People Lend Their Efforts to Total Abstinence Fete.

The annual bazaar of St Patrick's Total Abstinence Society is being held in the Vine street church building, Roxbury. The interior of the building was a mass of colors, bunting and flowers and incandescent lamps of many colors forming the basis of the decorations.

There are a score of booths where things dear to the heart of every housewife are sold, cushions, table covers and wonderful examples of needlework. During the evening an entertainment was given from a stage in the bazaar hall. Edward A. McGonigle, bass soloist in St. Patrick's Church, contributed the principal feature of this part of the evening's program, which included songs and recitations and tableux.

James H. Hayes is chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the bazaar, and Mrs. Annie McCarthy ana ten young women members of the society have charge of the different booths.

The bazaar will be open during the we and it is expected that a large sum wi netted for the society. Last year $15 was added to the treasury as a resu the receipts at the bazaar of that year.

BIG ADVANCE IN REPUBLIC IRON

Sensational fluctuations again marked the Wall street speculation to-day. The railroads were eclipsed by the gyrations of specialties in the industrial department. The pace was set by an initial advance of 10½ points in Republic Iron and Steel preferred. Then came a jump of over 7 points in Tennessee Coal and Iron and broad and feverish fluctuations in Sloss-Sheffield.

Among the railroads, Union Pacific regained its dividend and was again heavily bought. The United States Steel issues were firm. Amalgamated was slower than on Tuesday and there was evidence that profits were being taken.

Boston traders devoted most of their attention to the copper shares. These were strong and active. The higher dividend on Calumet & Hecla was a helpful and uplifting factor.

BOSTON STOCKS.

	Opening.	1 p.m.
Allouez	23½	24
Amalgamated	77½	77
American Telephone	147½	147
American Pneumatic preferred	25	25
American Sugar	145½	145
American Woolen	24½	24¼
American Woolen preferred	98½	98½
Atlantic	17½	17½
Atchison	90	90
Atchison preferred	103	103
Bingham	33	32¾
Boston Con	7	7
Calumet & Hecla	690	694
Centennial	21½	21
Copper Range	72⅝	71¾
Daly-West	18	17⅞
Dominion Iron	18½	18⅝
Franklin	12	12
General Electric	186½	186½
Granby	5⅜	5⅜
Isle Royale	27	26½
Mass. Electric preferred	58	58½
Mass. Gas	41	41
Mass. Gas preferred	83	83
Mohawk	55¾	55¼
Old Dominion	27½	27½
Osceola	93½	93½
Quincy	111	108
Shannon	8⅝	8⅞
Shoe Machinery	86	86
Shoe Machinery pfd	35⅝	35
Swift & Co.	110⅝	110
Trinity	11⅝	11⅛
United States Steel	34⅛	33⅞
United States Steel pfd	95⅜	95¼
United Fruit	112⅝	112⅜
United States Oil	9⅞	10
U. S. Mining	25¼	25¼
Union Pacific	134¼	132½
Utah	43	42¾
Victoria	5⅞	5¾
Winona	15½	14⅞
Wolverine	119	119
Wyandotte	2¾	2¾

NEW YORK STOCKS.

	Opening.	1 p.m.
Amalgamated Copper	77⅞	76⅝
Amer. Car & Fndy.	34⅞	34¾
Amer. Car & Fndy. pfd	95	95
American Locomotive	41⅛	[illegible]
American Smelting	89¾	[illegible]
American Smelting pfd	118¼	[illegible]
America Sugar	145½	[illegible]
Anaconda	108½	[illegible]
Atchison	90	[illegible]
Atchison preferred	103	[illegible]
Baltimore & Ohio	106¼	[illegible]
Brooklyn Transit	64	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	138¼	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio	51⅜	[illegible]
Chicago, Great West	23¼	[illegible]
Colo Fuel & Iron	52⅜	[illegible]
Consol. Gas	207	[illegible]
Delaware & Hudson	193¼	[illegible]
Erie	46⅛	[illegible]
Erie 1st pref	80⅝	[illegible]
Erie d pref	65¾	[illegible]
General Electric	187	[illegible]
Illinois Central	159¼	[illegible]
International Paper	21½	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville	138⅝	[illegible]
Manhattan Elevated	173	[illegible]
Metropolitan	121	[illegible]
Mexican Central	22⅝	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	109	[illegible]
M. K. & Texas	32⅝	[illegible]
M. K. & T. pfd	66	[illegible]
New York Central	148⅞	[illegible]
Norfolk & Western	84⅛	[illegible]
Northwestern	238	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	140¼	[illegible]
People's Gas	107⅝	[illegible]
Pressed Steel Car	38¼	[illegible]
Reading	96	[illegible]
Rock Island	35¼	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	69¼	[illegible]
Southern Railway	35	[illegible]
St. Paul	178⅛	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	38	[illegible]
T. C. & Iron	90¾	[illegible]

CIGARS UNITED

Look for the "United" shield on the window when you buy cigars—it is a safeguard against substitution.

THIS WEEK WE SUGGEST

An Excellent Six-Cent Cigar

THE GENERAL SHAFTER BOUQUET is a splendid cigar, not very large, but the *quality* is there. It's the kind that is exceptionally good at three-for-a-quarter everywhere except in our stores. The filler is a rich combination of choice Havana tobacco well matured and yielding a most pleasant smoke.

The quality does not vary. TRY IT TO-DAY.

6 CENTS EACH. $3.00 BOX OF 50.

United Cigar Stores Co.

Stores in Principal Cities. 12 Stores in Boston.

4175 SHAKE HANDS WITH THE GOVERNOR

Douglas Makes New Record at Reception at the State House.

MILES SHARES THE HONORS

Governor Douglas established a new long-distance record for hand-shaking yesterday. Within a little more than an hour and a half he grasped the digits of 4,175 persons, men, women and children. The occasion was the Washington's birthday reception at the State House, and next to the Governor the hero of the occasion was General Nelson A. Miles, resplendent in full uniform. Israel Zangwill, the distinguished author, was one of those in the line who shook hands with the Governor.

Yesterday's reception was made conspicuous by its lack of politicians, members of the Legislature, and heads of departments. Among those who did appear at the reception, however, were Arthur B. Chapin, J. R. Holden, W. B. las Casas, Judge Emmons, M. J. Sullivan, President Dana of the Senate, Speaker Louis A. Frothingham of the House, General William F. Draper, John B. Smith, United States Senator Crane, Jeremiah J. McCarthy, Henry D. Yerxa, Colonel John J. Whipple. Lieutenant-Governor Guild, who was compelled to go away for the day, left his card for the Governor.

HOSPITALS CROWDED

MAJORITY OF PATIENTS WOMEN

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Saves Many From this Sad and Costly Experience.

It is a sad but true fact that every year brings an increase in the number of operations performed upon women in our hospitals. More than three-fourths of the patients lying on those snow white beds are women and girls who are awaiting or recovering from operations made necessary by neglect.

Every one of these patients had plenty of warning in that bearing down feeling, pain at the left or right of the womb, nervous exhaustion, pain in the small of the back, leucorrhoea, dizziness, flatulency, displacements of the womb or irregularities. All of these symptoms are indications of an unhealthy condition of the ovaries or womb, and if not heeded the trouble will make headway until the penalty has to be paid by a dangerous operation, and a lifetime of impaired usefulness at best, while in many cases the results are fatal.

The following letter should bring hope to suffering women. Miss Luella Adams, of the Colonnade Hotel, Seattle, Wash., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"About two years ago I was a great sufferer from a severe female trouble, pains and headaches. The doctor prescribed for me and finally told me that I had a tumor on the womb and must undergo an operation if I wanted to get well. I felt that this was my death warrant, but I spent hundreds of dollars for medical help, but the tumor kept growing. Fortunately I corresponded with an aunt in the New England States, and she advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it was said to cure tumors. I did so and immediately began to improve in health, and I was entirely cured, the tumor disappearing entirely, without an operation. I wish every suffering woman would try this great preparation."

Just as surely as Miss Adams was cured of the troubles enumerated in her letter, just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability and nervous prostration.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all young women who are ill to write her for free advice. Address, Lynn, Mass.

NAGGING PAINS

Newport News, Va., July 22, 1903.

Last summer while recovering from illness of fever, I had a severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism in the knees, from which I was unable to leave my room for several months. I was treated by two doctors and also tried different kinds of liniments and medicines which seemed to relieve me from pain for awhile, but at the same time I was not any nearer getting well. One day while reading a paper I saw an advertisement of S. S. S. for Rheumatism. I decided to give it a trial, which I did at once. After I had taken three bottles I felt a great deal better, and I still continued to take it regularly until I was entirely cured. I now feel better than for years, and I cheerfully recommend S. S. S. to any one suffering from Rheumatism.

613 32d St. CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE

Rheumatism is caused by uric acid or some other acid poison in the blood, which when deposited in the muscles and joints, produce the sharp, cutting pains and the stiffness and soreness peculiar to this disease. S. S. S. goes directly into the circulation, all irritating substances are neutralized and filtered out of the system, the blood is made pure and the general health is built up under the purifying and tonic effects of the vegetable remedy. Write for special book on Rheumatism, sent free. Our physicians will advise free all who will write us about their case.

SSS

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Open Letter to Henry H. Rogers

SIR:—Last March, while on the witness stand in the Massachusetts Supreme Court, you under oath stated certain things. I followed you and under oath stated diametrically opposite things. Therefore, perjury—deliberate, premeditated perjury—was committed. When I stepped off the witness stand I made a public statement to this effect. You warned me that if I persisted, terrible things would happen to me—I would be ruined financially, in character and in other ways. I persisted. Then you, personally and through James M. Beck, Ex-Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, confidentially informed the press that I was crazy, and that you intended to bankrupt me.

Next, James M. Beck and Samuel Untermyer, also your attorney, called upon the publishers of "Everybody's Magazine," reiterated these same statements, and read to them letters purporting to have been sent by me to you, but which in reality were copies of letters of mine, with additions and subtractions by other hands.

Later you had James M. Beck and James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of the Currency of the United States, now president of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, make attacks upon me at public dinners and banquets, James M. Beck taking charge of the Eastern and James H. Eckels the Western division of your mud-slinging circuit.

Thinking to discredit me in my own home city, you then had James M. Beck arrange to deliver one of these mud volleys in Boston, and thereupon yesterday morning, I gave to the press an open letter to said Mr. Beck, wherein I properly stigmatized his cowardly attacks and made him a fair offer, to wit, that I would pay to a most worthy cause, the International League of Press Clubs, which is collecting funds to build a home for journalists, the sum of $5,000, and the proceeds of the sale of seats or collections if he would meet me at Faneuil Hall, and there, in the presence of the public, repeat the cowardly attacks he had been so valiantly making, and consent to my answering them. Last night in his speech he made answer.

Therefore, I herewith serve notice upon you, as owner and controller of said James M. Beck, that I am about to make him, in his capacity as authorized mouthpiece, orator and all-around character assassinator for you and your associates of the "Standard Oil"-City Bank-Amalgamated and System crowd, the only capacity in which I deal with him, the following offer:

OPEN LETTER TO JAMES M. BECK

In His Professional Character of Authorized Mouthpiece, Orator and Character Assassinator of the "Standard Oil"-City Bank-Amalgamated Crowd and the "System."

Sir—I have just read your answer made to my offer of yesterday, as you delivered it before the Boston Life Underwriters' Association last night.

First, let me congratulate you on your consistency. You and your Western colleague, James H. Eckels, in your attacks upon me from the start have been consistent—in that you only made them where it was safe—behind barred doors, in the house of your friends. Never once have you or he departed from your course—never tackled me where I could get at either of you—YOU! not even when you had me as a witness upon the stand in the Massachusetts Supreme Court, when you were armored with all the freedom and protection which your position as a member of the Bar surrounded you. Then you might have safely done what you stated last night you did do—pilloried me, for I could not have protected myself, *but you did not.* During that opportunity for exercising those talents with which God endowed you for the benefit of your fellow-men, but which man has hired from you for their oppression, you never dared address even a single word to me, but crouched at your master's heel and allowed your more fearless and plain-dealing Boston colleague to administer my medicine, and, as I think you, the press and the public will bear witness, take that which I ladled out to him.

Last night in answering me you followed your usual formula—sarcasm, innuendo and a whine. Neither you nor your companion mud-slinger, Eckels, who also replied to me, touched upon the gravamen of my charges. You said last night:

First, That Everybody's was a liar;

Next, That my offer was unfair;

Next, That the Massachusetts Supreme Court had passed upon your client's testimony and given him a clean bill of health;

Next, That you had flayed me in the Supreme Court;

Next, That you would repeat the flaying at the coming trial;

Next, That the Court would give your client another clean bill of health;

Next, That you never intended to make an attack upon me, and,

Next, That you would accept my challenge if I made it in any tangible form.

Now, then, James M. Beck, as you yourself have set the standard of debate by using the word "liar," I will in this one respect follow in your footsteps, and I say to you in each and every one with the exception of the last of the above statements—you are a liar.

My offer to you was a fair one.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has *not* passed upon your client's testimony and given it a clean bill of health.

You never opened your mouth to me in the Supreme Court at the trial you refer to, or in any court, and have never dared repeat to me in any place those cowardly charges you have been so free in making behind closed doors in the houses of your friends.

You will *not* repeat any flaying in the coming trial you refer to, and the Supreme Court will *not* give your client a clean bill of health in the coming trial, because you know, as I do, that that trial will never take place, for your clients have already "matched up" the case.

You did intend to make an attack upon me; you knew I had been informed of it, and I believe

You will not accept my challenge if I make it in any tangible form.

I'll admit that you did tell the truth last night in one statement, wherein you said that social affairs were unfit places for mud distributions, although that gentle thought had not occurred to you when you delivered your address in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

As for your personal career, upon which you touched so feelingly last night, I desire to say that it does not concern me or the public. I am treating you entirely in the professional capacity in which you appear before the people—as hired character assassinator for the most colossal band of bandits that have ever swung the circle of a civilized people.

The world at large has no means of judging of the truth of the statements you make in regard to court proceedings and other matters, but they have my story, "Frenzied Finance," and are able to weigh your truthfulness when they read that you said it was not only stupid, but the most stupid story you had ever read.

Now to your bluff: You say you will accept any tangible offer I may make, although in your usual masterful jugglery of words you tried to convey the idea to your listeners that I desired to enter into a joint debate with you, the peer of any joint debater or orator in America, a wizard to whom we all doff our bonnets, a man who can wring the tears at the tear points, laugh at the laugh stops, frenzy at the frenzy halts, from any man, woman or child whose fortune it is to be within the hearing of his voice when he "lets go" either as champion of the common people, "trust buster" and Northern Securities virtue-and-justice Hercules, or for the shekels from the loot trunks of the pirates of the "System." It would be fatuous and presumptuous for a man in my position—a layman—who only knows words as instruments to convey his honest thoughts and meanings, whose tongue and physical and mental being are untrained in the school of public declamation, untrained in the art of tickling the mind while the soul is being chloroformed. I make no offer of public debate with you, either in your personal capacity or as professional mud-slinger of the "System," but I make you this offer. I have made definite accusations against your employers and owners, Henry H. Rogers and William Rockefeller. I have stated that they had entered into, and were engaged in, a giant conspiracy to plunder the people. I have charged "Standard Oil" with various crimes, and have declared that these parties and many others, controllers of banks and insurance corporations, are in a plot to trick the people out of their savings, to raise and lower stocks, and to juggle with the deposits in banks, insurance and trust companies for the benefit alone of their own pockets. I reiterate these charges definitely, and invite you to prove that I have not spoken the truth.

Now, I will meet you at Faneuil Hall in Boston in the presence of all interested people who care to listen (I will guarantee you their numbers will be legion), and there you will have an opportunity of publicly demonstrating that I am wrong and am deceiving the public. When you have finished that phase I am willing that you shall talk on any other subject from the days of Adam to the last day in my calendar, that day when "Standard Oil" and the "System" are swept by the American people from the face of the earth into that everlasting eternity, where the beggar and his rags are allowed equal voice with the thief and his thousand millions, and I only ask for my part that when you are through I shall be allowed to speak for at least one hour and 15 minutes. I promise that I shall confine myself to "Standard Oil" and the "System," but I shall tell its crimes of the past, its corruptions of the present and its contemplated iniquities of the future. If you will do this I will consent that seats be sold to your friends, the proceeds to go to the cause mentioned; that the meeting be in ten days from the time I receive your acceptance; that you are to have unlimited time and the unrestricted privilege of raking me personally, and of dwelling upon those insane characteristics which you and your masters have already spread throughout the world. On my part I will only attempt in my humble and crude way to tell the public of their wrongs, to point to those who have committed them, to describe the process by which they have been committed, but I shall enter a heartfelt appeal for the punishment of those who have been grinding the people in the past and who intend their crucifixion in the future, and inasmuch as you are a finished orator, and I am not, I ask only the last word.

If you will consent to this I will pay over to the cause mentioned the sum of $5,000, and if you bring with you James H. Eckels, the Western mud-slinger of the "System," and the able Samuel Untermyer, chief counsel for the "Standard Oil"-Amalgamated-City Bank-Insurance crowd in their fight against me, and they will join with you—and I consent that they too may have a fair opportunity to be heard—I will give to the above cause another $5,000; and if you will bring with you and have join with you the "System's" Czar, Henry H. Rogers, I will add another $20,000, making $30,000 in all, and if you will add to these the man whom the public looks upon as the head of all their oppression, John D. Rockefeller, I will add another $25,000, making $55,000 in all; and if an entire evening is required for what these foremost representatives of the people's oppressors wish to say, I will consent to take my hour and a quarter the following day, or after all your thunderbolts have been published to the world.

Now, James M. Beck, hired mouthpiece of the oppressors of the American people, is this offer tangible enough for you to accept? If so, I await your acceptance.

TOHMAS W. LAWSON

BOSTON, Feb. 23, 1905.

P. S.—I neglected to say that I will demand one other privilege—to make a collection at the end of the meeting from those who attend for the cause of the Journalists' Home. T. W. L.

WHOLE WORLD OF SPORTS COVERED FOR THE BOSTON AMERICAN BY ITS CORPS OF EXPERTS

FAKE BOUT IS LOUDLY HISSED IN CHELSEA

Goodman and Attell Had Agreed Upon a Draw Before the "Contest."

BIG CROWD IS BUNCOED

One of the rawest deals ever handed out to the lovers of the boxing game was that at the Douglas A. C. in Chelsea, where Abe Attell and Kid Goodman appeared in a fake fifteen-round bout last night.

It had been agreed upon before the contest started that the decision should be a draw, no matter which man did the better work.

It seems that Goodman broke a bone in his right hand on Tuesday, but instead of calling the match off, as should have been done, it was allowed to go on, although the spectators were not aware they were viewing a fixed contest till they heard the decision, and then they greeted it with catcalls and hisses.

According to the officials of the club, they knew of no previous understanding between the boxers.

The fans were kept in ignorance of the real state of affairs and there was some lively betting on the result, with Goodman, the home boy, ruling as a strong favorite at big odds, but as the bout progressed and the tide was going decidedly in Attel's favor, the Goodman backers saw their money going the wrong way, but they considered they were let down easy when the "no decision" came.

Such an unsatisfactory culmination in so strong feature as the big bout was scheduled is likely to have some effect on future matches in which either one of the two boys are billed, as some intimation of the way the boys were to box should have been given out when they entered the ring and substantial reasons would have been acceptable.

Big House to See Mill.

There was a jam at the doors when they were opened to allow the hungry ring sports to enter, and the bleacher seats were soon exhausted. The choice floor chairs were eagerly gobbled up, and when the main bout was ready there was scarcely standing room anywhere in the immense rink. There was a different spirit prevailing when the curtain rung down, as the crowd lingered and made expressions freely on the climax.

While the big majority of the house would have relished seeing the Hub boy bring home the decision, there was no denying the fact that the Californian showed every bit the superior in the conflict, but he was due to suffer in the arrangement, and came in for harsh treatment as well as Goodman.

When the boys shaped up there was little picking, as both looked fit and well put up as types of the top featherweight boys. But in action there was quite a contrast. Goodman, with his forcible boring in style, was made to look awkward by the quick movements of the agile coast lad. Attel sized the situation up and by cleverness alone outwitted the Kid in his attack, and in the latter rounds, when he saw that he had him measured, began to show traces of his early fighting days, when he gained a reputation by knocking his opponents out by the short route. He repeatedly crossed his right, and in one round it looked as if the local Hebrew was worrying a bit. But it was noticed that Attell was never in a hurry to rush matters when he got any lead, as he evidently had the agreement in mind and was willing to abide by it.

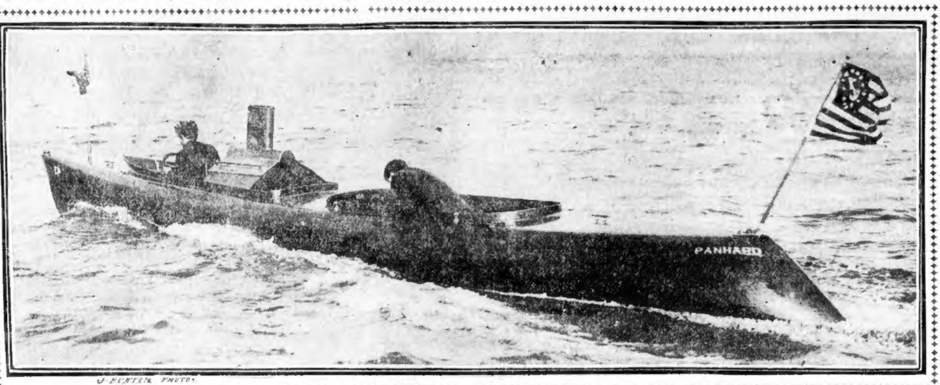
Attell Better General.

In ring generalship Attell was way ahead, his rapid fire hitting was remarkable to look at. He allowed Goodman to land often, countering him with stiff hooks that were more damaging than anything the Kid had. At straight left hand jabbing the Kid was again superseded and his swelled lips bore testimony to the hard dealing that Attell's left administered. The Kid could not use his sturdy right that has stood by him in many fights, as it was practically out of commission and he worked his left in every way possible. Abe's inside work scored largely for him as he kept stepping in with steamy counters, ducking the Kid's straight left lunges. Attell's double blow was constantly in evidence and he whipped it on head and body when the boys were close together.

For half a dozen rounds they went along at about the same gait but Attell began to walk to the front after that. The Kid was not averse to rushing but he was brought up with an abrupt turn when he ran into Attell's armament. In the tenth round Attell smashed the Kid three times with a right swing on the side of the head, easily getting over Goodman's guard and the onslaught stopped the Kid in his rushes for the time being.

With snappy jolts Attell worked hard on the Kid's body but was forced to take some heavy jabbing. In the next round Abe hit with either hand crossing his right and following it up with a left smash to the head. It looked to be all Attell, and Goodman got a little desperate in the next to the last round and chased the Westerner around the ring trying to land on his elusive rival. It was the last skirmish for the Kid, as Attell came back at him and put over lightning lefts to the nose and wind and fairly pounded the Kid's face. Jimmy Hanlon of the West End and Young Schindler made the bout of the evening and it was fast and furious for the whole distance of eight rounds. Kid Barrish, the tough newsboy, put it on Kid Hope of Everett in six rounds.

MOTOR BOAT PANHARD GOING THROUGH THE WATER AT WONDERFUL SPEED



J. PURTIL PHOTO.

The Panhard, which was built by the Electric Launch Company, of Bayonne, N. J., is forty feet long, five feet beam and equipped with a four cylinder Panhard motor of sixty horsepower. The hull of the boat is double planked, the combined thickness of both planks being less than one-quarter of an inch. The outside planking is of selected mahogany, while the inside is of cedar. The boat is copper fastened, over 17,000 fastenings being employed.

The trimmings of the boat are of mahogany, while the decks are canvas to save weight. The outside of the hull has been given eight coats of paint, the finishing one being of aluminum, so that once seen it is hard to forget the boat. The boat has two cockpits, one for steering, while the engineers' quarters are aft. In case of rough water the forward cockpit is covered with a metal hood. The steering quadrant is arranged in engine cockpit, where engine can be controlled, the operator having the steering lever on one side and the reverse and clutch levers of the engine on the other.

The engine is of the latest Panhard automobile type, equipped with a Krebs carburetter and high tension magnet, to say nothing of the usual Panhard reversible propeller.

The boat is the lightest boat of its length and power ever constructed, and its makers believe that it will beat any boat of its size afloat. And with this in view they have entered her in all of the principal motor boat events of the season.

OLD ELI GYM TEAM COMPETE WITH HARVARD

The Harvard and Yale gym teams will give a dual exhibition meet in the Hemenway gymnasium at Cambridge this evening. This is the first time in a number of years that the great rivals have come together in a gymnastic contest, and great interest is being taken in the meet at Harvard. All the gym meets held in the Hemenway gymnasium in the past two years have been great successes, and have been witnessed by crowds who went away enthusiastic in the praise of this form of Winter sport.

The meet will begin at 8 o'clock. Accommodations have been made to seat a large crowd. The following events will be performed:

1. Dumbbell drill by the Harvard gymnastic squad.
2. Track events by members of Harvard track team.
3. Flying rings by Yale and Harvard Gym teams.
4. Club swinging by C. A. Woodbury, Harvard, '08.
5. Parallel bars, Harvard and Yale Gym teams.
6. Jumping, Harvard and Yale Gym teams.
7. Side horse by Yale and Harvard Gym teams.
8. Club swinging, Gilbert, of Harvard.
9. Horizontal bar, Harvard and Yale Gym teams.

The strenuous part of the indoor season for the candidates for the Harvard baseball team will begin to-day, when the Crimson ball tossers inaugrate a routine of two practices each day in the cage. The morning practice will be devoted entirely to batting under the watchful eye of "Wee Willie" Keeler.

The afternoon practice will consist of work for the battery candidates and tossing the ball about and stopping hot grounders. Chesbro will continue his work with the pitchers.

LEWIS AND BONNER DRAW.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 23.—Harry Lewis of Philadelphia and Jim Bonner of Summit Hill fought a fast fifteen-round draw. Lewis forced the fighting throughout and in the eighth and ninth rounds had Bonner hanging on.

LOCAL TRACKS ARRANGE DATES FOR SEASON

The managers of mile and half-mile tracks that are in what may be called the Boston circuits met at the Boston Tavern and arranged for meetings this season. The Taunton and Woonsocket tracks were not represented.

It was proposed to form an association of tracks, to be known as the New England Circuit Association, to be governed by a board of stewards, who shall arrange and assign dates for meetings, appoint starting and presiding judges. This is a matter which will be formulated at future meetings.

The dates chosen for the several tracks are as follows:

June 27-30, Old Saugus; July 4-7, Worcester, Dover and Hartford; July 11-15, Providence, R. I.; July 18-22, Old Saugus and Readville; July 25-28, Old Saugus; August 1-4, Worcester, Dover; August 8-11, Medford, Elks' Combination Park; August 15-18, Old Saugus; August 22-25, Readville; August 29-September 1, Providence, R. I.; September 5-8, Hartford, Nashua; September 12-15, Worcester, Concord, N. H.; September 19-22, Old Saugus; September 26-29, Providence, R. I., Rochester, N. H.; October 3-6, Brockton; October 10-13, Old Saugus; October 17-22, Old Saugus; October 24-27, Worcester.

SMALL TALK FOR BASEBALL FANS

Ollie Pickering, the new centre-fielder of the Columbus baseball team, who comes from Philadelphia, is the first to sign a new contract for the season. Pickering came to Columbus, saw President Bryce and put his name to the contract.

* * *

In addition to securing the three holiday dates at home, the Cleveland baseball club fared exceedingly well in the American League schedule. They get fourteen Saturdays at home and twelve abroad, four of the latter being in New York and Philadelphia, excellent Saturday towns. Then they get nine Sunday games in St. Louis and Chicago, which are the banner days in those towns.

* * *

The Boston delegates are worried over the statement that Jimmy Collins intends to tackle the Reds at Jacksonville with Young and others of his cracks absent. They hope he will change his mind, as they feel that the Champions will need their full strength to stand a chance of downing Kelley's bunch. "Of course these exhibition games don't count in the standing," said one Beaneater. "But the result makes a lot of difference in the enthusiasm at home."—Cincinnati fan. Not so you would notice it.

* * *

Base hits and runs cut more figure with Manager Joe Kelley, of the Reds, than signs and omens. Aggressive and assertive as Kelley is, he is not without diplomacy on occasions. Just after a close game one day, which his team had lost, Kelley approached the umpire and asked:

"Mr. Umpire, what would happen to me if I should call an umpire an incompetent robber?"

"You would be fined," was the umpire's response.

"And what would happen to me if I merely thought the umpire was an incompetent robber?"

"Why, nothing could be done to you then," replied the umpire.

"Well, let it go at that," said Kelley.

* * *

Ban Johnson is a man who will go the limit to protect his umpires, and considers it a personal insult when one of his staff is assailed. There is no question but that the only way to avoid trouble over umpires is to delegate to the latter absolute authority over all championship games. The umpire is the personal representative of the league executive.

He is there to enforce the playing rules, and in him is vested for the time being full executive authority. An umpire soon shows himself to be a capable or an incapable official, and while incompetents should not be tolerated on the league staff, they must have the same authority as the capable men during their employment by the league.

DEWHURST IS WINNER OF THE TENNIS CHAMP

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—In the national indoor tennis championship tournament F. B. Dewhurst, of the University of Pennsylvania and the Huntington Valley Country Club, won the title in the singles, and in the doubles Theodore Roosevelt Pell and H. F. Allen gained the honors.

W. C. Grant, champion for the last two years, met defeat at the hands of Dewhurst in straight sets, the score being

The last of the semi-finals in the dou-

6—3, 8—6, 6—4.

In the doubles final Pell and Allen met the champions, Calhoun Cragin and C. Carleton Kelly, of the Seventh Regiment, and won by three sets to one, 6—4, 10—8, 6—8, 6—4.

bles brought a surprise, as Grant and Dewhurst lost in two sets to Cragin and Kelly, 6—4, 6—4.

SIDELIGHTS FROM THE LOCAL ALLEYS

BY TEN STRIKE.

Jack Mahan won the weekly roll-off at the Sudbury alleys, with a total of 386 for four strings. Bradbury was second, with 355, Galway third, with 354, and Footman fourth, with 353.

* * *

The Seed Trade League's banquet at the American House was a decided success. The members of that organization are contemplating the forming of a baseball league this Summer. They may take in four other teams so as to have a larger league.

* * *

Chuck won the weekly roll-off at the Hub alleys with a score of 335 for three strings. C. Currie was second, with 301, Millen third, with 289, and Gardner fourth, with 281.

* * *

Chuck, the crack Hub bowler, is out with a challenge to roll any man in the city for a fair prize. His many West End friends say that he is easily the best man in the vicinity.

* * *

W. Stackhouse and Wright are putting up a great fight for first place honors in the Trolley League. At the present time the former leads by a small fraction of a point.

* * *

The contest for the automobile offered by the management of the Chauncey alleys is getting to be decidedly hot. Some exceptionally big scores have been made already, and it looks as though before the conclusion of the race all records will go to smash.

* * *

The final statistics of the Seed Trade League are as follows:

Highest team total—Joseph Breck & Sons' Company, 1,257.

Highest three-string total—Jenner, R. & J. Farquhar, 285.

Highest single string—Jenner, R. & J. Farquhar, 109.

Considering that this is the first season for most members of this league, the showing made is exceedingly fine.

Happy Billy Binns, manager of the Carruth alleys, is suffering with an attack of stomach trouble and is unable to do any work with the sphere. His many friends will be pleased when he is able to perform again.

* * *

Littlefield, the fast travelling Adams Square manipulator of the small ball, is rolling some exceptionally fine scores of late.

* * *

Cozey Powers, who proved to be the best bowler on the McCarthy City League quintet, is putting in daily practice stunts at those Washington street alleys, in participation of being on the winning team in the final roll-off of the leading bowlers of the league. The first match will be held at the Carruth alleys on March 1, and some big scores are looked for.

MURPHY HAD TUCKER BEAT

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—At the National A. C., Tommy Murphy had Chick Tucker going in the final round, and if the law had permitted a decision, the former would undoubtedly have received it. In the first four rounds the milling was even, but in the fifth and sixth Murphy got a lead, which Tucker could not beat down.

CRIGER WON'T GO TO MACON WITH CHAMPS

Special to the Boston American.

ELKHART, Ind., Feb. 23.—Louis Criger of the Boston American Baseball Club said to-day that he will not join the team at Macon, Ga., for the Spring training. He intends going to Hot Springs March 15, to boil out, so as to fully recuperate from his recent severe attack of the grip. He will probably join the team at Louisville, April 11.

MANHATTAN IN LEAD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—At the conclusion of play in the Chicago-Manhattan telegraphic chess match seven games had been won by Manhattan and three by Chicago, leaving six games to be adjudicated by Referee Lasker.

HOLY CROSS BASEBALL SQUAD CUT

Only Twenty-eight Men Now Trying for the Baseball Nine.

MUCH BATTING INDULGED

WORCESTER, Feb. 23.—Five members of the Holy Cross baseball squad received their "blue envelopes" and will henceforth not be members of the squad. Twenty-eight other ball tossers will continue the fight for places and a merry struggle it will be. Altogether twelve men, eight pitchers and four catchers, are out for places on the batteries and thus far are receiving most of the coaching. Their large number renders it easy to provide unlimited practice in batting while receiving at the same time, really battery work.

The men comprising the squad are Captain Spring, O'Donnell, Burke, Odrain, Mansfield, Noonan, Hagarty, O'Rourke, pitchers; Loftus, Peloquin, Carrigan and Connors, catchers; Ennis, Cashen, Flynn, Ford, Dowd, O'Brien, infielders; Hoey, Reed, Courtney, Barry, F. Cahill, Flynn, Reilly, McManus, Gilligan, outfielders.

SMITH PUT OUT IN FOURTH BY BRIGGS

A terrific right swing on the point of the jaw, in the fourth round, sent Sammy Smith, of Philadelphia, into the land of slumbers, and won for Jimmy Briggs, of Chelsea, a bout which was worth going miles to see, even if it was concluded in decidedly short order. According to the program of the Apollo Athletic Association, of Salem, the men were listed to go fifteen rounds to a decision, but, as was expected, the local boy won long before the end.

Up to the time that Briggs landed his lucky swing the lad from Slowtown had the better of the "go," jabbing his left repeatedly into the Chelsea blacksmith's face, which he had bleeding i numerous places. The ring, however, was far from being the regulation size, and this of course was much to Smith's disadvantage, as he could not keep away from Briggs, whose strong point is at in-fighting.

The "house" was with Smith from the beginning, but it could be seen from the first clang of the gong that it would only be a case of time before Briggs would land the blow which would do the work. It was a 2 to 1 shot that Smith would not last the distance after the men had been milling for half a round.

As Referee Jack Sheehan counted off the ninth second the lanky Philadelphia lad tried in vain to get upon his feet, and it was fully five minutes before he had fully recovered from the blow. It was a very clean bout, boxing and not bulldog fighting being much in evidence.

In the preliminaries Johnny Powers, of South Boston, was given the decision over Jack Sheehan, of Boston, after six rounds of fast milling, while Fred Greene, of Beverly, won from Walter Campz, of Lynn, in less than two minutes after the ring of the bell.

TOM ARNOLD'S FAST CLIP.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 23.—Tom Arnold won the first leg for the Dudley Cup on the Speedway, and incidentally trotted one of the fastest quarters on the New England records over the snow. Tom Arnold's fast quarter was :31¼, a 2:05 clip.

KRALL-STEIN BOUT TAME.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 23.—George Krall and Kid Stein, both of Philadelphia, fought six rounds to a draw before the Wilmington A. C. to-night. The men took care not to hurt each other.

CHAMP GAMES MAY 19-20.

The New England intercollegiate track athletic championship games this year will be held on the Worcester oval Friday and Saturday, May 19 and 20.

FERRIS IS IN FINE SHAPE

Special to the Boston American.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 23.—"Hobe" Ferris, the great second baseman of the Boston Americans, left town to-day, accompanied by Mrs. Ferris, for a visit to Norwich, Conn., the home of Mrs. Ferris's parents.

Ferris has been training in the Brown University gymnasium for some time, and says the exercise has brought him down to fighting weight. He is in fine condition and hopes to continue so by playing handball for the two weeks he is in Connecticut.

SMALL HOUSE BALKS BOXERS

Special to the Boston American.

GLOUCESTER, Feb. 23.—About 150 members of the Gloucester Athletic Club were disappointed this afternoon, as Jimmy Burke, of Lawrence, and Joe Nelson, of Chelsea, refused to go on in the main bout of fifteen rounds because of the small attendance.

MAY RACE IN BELGIUM.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The international automobile committee has agreed that the races for the James Gordon Bennett cup and the grand prize shall be run separately this year. If the government does not consent to authorize an extra race over the Auvergne course, the cup contest will take place in Belgium.

HUB YACHTSMEN DO NOT FAVOR RACE

Boston yachtsmen do not seem to grow enthusiastic over the ocean race to be held under the auspices of the German Emperor this coming Summer, and as yet have kept in the background in regard to making any entries, leaving the field open to other yachting centres on the Atlantic seaboard.

Probably there is not a more conservative class of yachtsmen than sail the racing craft in local waters, and they will not jump at such a proposition as a 3,000 mile ocean race, which is hazardous to say the least and more in the shape of an experiment and a test of seaworthiness than terrific speed, that appeals more to the American public than a long drawn-out affair, where the contestants disappear almost entirely and are seen only at the start and finish. This will be the case with the ocean race which is scheduled to start from Sandy Hook Lightship for the Lizard on May 16.

A canvas of the Hub yachting experts leaves little to expect that the entries from this end will be anything astonishing as the owners of the available boats have not given the matter much thought as yet.

There is a chance of the Eastern Yacht Club being represented by the Constellation, owned by Francis Skinner, but he announced that he has not decided in the matter.

From Bowden Crowninshield's office comes the report that Boston is not likely to be represented by any boats, and the Lawleys can give no encouragement in the same direction. General Paine's yacht the Jubilee is over in the South Boston builder's yard, but nothing has been done toward changing it over for cruising purposes. Mr. Paine, who is now in Europe, will not be back till May, but there are several parties who would like to enter the Jubilee, and will make an effort to get Mr. Paine's consent.

It is possible that Arthur F. Luke, of the Eastern Y. C., who owns the schooner Corona, may decide to start, and if so will be a dangerous competitor.

Some reports are to the effect that Thomas Lawson will secure a boat, but he has not committed himself on the subject, and there are some doubts expressed that he will be a contestant.

THE $1.00 DOCTOR
MEN My Fee Is 1.00

DR. WRIGHT

CALL TODAY
Don't pay any more big fees.

I cure all private diseases and weaknesses. Consultation, examination, treatment and medicine required for your case, $1.00. Old men, I will make you young. I will restore the lost pleasures of your youth. Those who can't call send for symptom blank. I speak and write English, French, German, Swedish and Italian. Hours, 9-9 daily; 11-4 Sundays.

Dartmouth Medical Institute
69 DARTMOUTH ST., BOSTON
Bet. Tremont St. and Columbus Ave

MEN IF DISEASED OR IN TROUBLE, CALL ON ME AT ONCE. MY GUARANTEE FOR A PERFECT CURE IS, PAY ME WHEN CURED, YOU TO BE THE JUDGE. I am the most reliable and successful specialist in Boston. I never fail to cure to stay cured any man whose case I accept for treatment. For this reason I have the largest practice and make more cures than any five specialists combined in Boston.

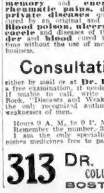
FIRST I CURE YOU THEN YOU PAY ME

NO CHARGE FOR MEDICINES.

I take every case on this condition, and I give a written, binding guarantee to cure to stay cured all diseases of men by DR. COLLINS' New and Marvellous Method. ☞ *Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, England, also Kings and Queens College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ireland; surgeon superintendent New Zealand government emigration; consulting physician Surgical and Medical Institute, Ill.; graduate Harvard Medical University; 25 years a specialist in all Diseases and Weaknesses of Men.* **I Cure Varicocele in 5 Days. I Cure Blood Poison in 20 Days. I Cure Nervous Debility in 20 Days. I Cure Stricture in 8 Days. I Cure Gonorrhea in 3 Days. I Stop Emissions in 4 Days. I Stop Impure Dreams in 5 Days. I Cure Rupture in 25 Days and all private Genito-Urinary diseases of men.** No detention from business in any case. No surgery, no pain, no nasty drugs. **I especially invite men to see me who have been disappointed of cure elsewhere.** I never disappoint my patients. I keep all my promises. ☞ Call or write and let me convince you. I have the experience and the only remedies that cure men to stay cured for life. **Remember, you need not pay one dollar until cured.**

Office Hours 9 to 9. Sundays 10 to 4. DR. COLLINS Medical Inst. 11 Berwick Park.

Near Hotel Flaan, off Columbus av., Boston, Mass. (All Columbus av. cars stop at Berwick Park.)



Men Are you satisfied with your present physician?

if not—Consult

DR. LOUGEST

The Most Reliable and Only True Specialist in Boston.

DR. LOUGEST

Cures Varicocele, Hydrocele and Stricture without an operation, and stops unnatural discharges within three days

Lost Manhood, seminal weakness, effects of youthful indiscretions, nervous debility, pimples and blotches, hair falling out, loss of memory and energy, impotence, rheumatic pains, discharges and all **private diseases** quickly and permanently cured by an original and never-failing treatment. **Blood poison, ulcers, stricture, varicocele** and diseases of the **kidneys, bladder** and **blood** cured in the shortest possible time without the use of mercury or hindrance from business.

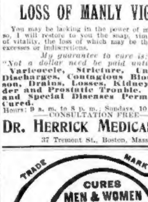
Consultation Free

either by mail or at **Dr. Lougest's** office, also a free examination, if needed, with the X-Ray light. If unable to call, write for **Dr. Lougest's** Book, "Diseases and Weaknesses of Men." It is the only recognized authority upon diseases and weaknesses of men.

Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., Sundays included. Remember the number, 313 Columbus ave. I am the only specialist in Boston who furnishes medicines free to patients.

313 DR. LOUGEST COLUMBUS AVENUE BOSTON, MASS

I CURE MEN



MY BEST REFERENCE IS, NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED.

E. B. HERRICK, M. D.
37 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

LOSS OF MANLY VIGOR

You may be lacking in the power of manhood. If so, I will restore to you the snap, vim and vigor of vitality, the loss of which may be the result of excesses or indiscretions.

My guarantee to cure is:
"Not a dollar need be paid until cured."
Varicocele, Stricture, Unnatural Discharges, Contagious Blood Poison, Drains, Losses, Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic Trouble, Private and Special Diseases Permanently Cured.

Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 1 only.
—CONSULTATION FREE—

DR. HERRICK MEDICAL CO.
37 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

TRADE MARK BIG G CURES MEN & WOMEN

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless. Non-poisonous. Prevents contagion. SOLD BY CHEMISTS, or in plain wrapper, express prepaid, on receipt of $1.00, or three bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

PRICE $1.00

FOR MEN
Strenva Vacuum Appliance
(Patented, July 21, 1903)

Circulating the blood cures varicocele, stricture and nervousness. Restores manly vigor. No drugs or electricity. Call or write for book, sent sealed, plain envelope.

SOLD ON TRIAL

STRENVA CO., 9 Cambridge St., Room 201 E.Boston

HEARST BLOW AT STANDARD OIL PRAISED

Oil Producers Commend the Course of New York and Kansas Representatives.

TO WAGE WAR ON TRUST

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 23.—At the meeting of representatives of the oil producers of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, held here to take action in the fight against the Standard Oil Company in the West, and especially in Kansas, addresses were made approving the initiative taken by Congressman Campbell, of Kansas, and the prompt investigation ordered by President Roosevelt. After adopting resolutions it was decided to call another meeting to take further and practical action.

It is proposed at that time to form an organization of the Tri-state oil producers for mutual protection. The resolutions adopted are:

"Resolved, That we hereby indorse the action taken by our fearless President, Theodore Roosevelt; also Congressmen Campbell, of Kansas, and W. R. Hearst, of New York, and the people of Kansas, in their efforts to obtain fair and honest treatment at the hands of the mighty octopus known as the Standard Oil Company; and whereas, it has become impossible for the independent oil producers to follow their business without heavy loss on account of the unjust methods in vogue by the Standard Oil Company in putting the price of crude oil at any figure thy see fit; therefore we feel it our duty to do everything in our power to have these unfair methods of the Standard Oil Company brought to an end and pledge ourselves to assist the proper officials in any movement towards the welfare of the independent producers.

"Resolved further, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to President Roosevelt, Congressman Campbell and Congressman Hearst and the people of the State of Kansas.

LAD OF 15 SAVES DROWNING BOY

Charles J. McEachern, a fifteen-year-old student in the Boston Latin school, saved the life of Edward McLaughlin, nine years old, by diving into Dorchester Bay where the McLaughlin boy had fallen through the ice. McLaughlin was so chilled that he was unable to cry out for assistance, and when he was seen by the McEachern boy, he was going down for the second time.

McEachern jumped from one ice cake to another until he reached the place where McLaughlin was floundering about. He then plunged into the water and supported the half-drowned boy until some men came to his assistance.

FENWAY COURT TO BE OPENED 2 WEEKS MORE

Mrs. Gardner to Give Public Another Chance to View Treasures.

200 ADMITTED EACH DAY

At Mrs. Jack Gardner's reception for Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore it was announced that she would open Fenway Court to the public for an additional two weeks. No definite time has been set, although it will probably not take place until the middle of April as Mrs. Gardner plans to leave for a trip South soon and will not be at home until that time.

Already the palace has been open to the public for a month this Winter, but as the guests were limited to 200 each day it was found impossible to accommodate all who wished to come. Mrs. Gardner has received letters from so many that were unable to obtain tickets that she has decided to give an additional opening. The tickets will be sold for $2 and the number will be limited to 200 daily as this number is all that the attendants can handle.

* * *

On Friday and Saturday evenings, more especially Saturday, because of the dancing, society will flock to Cambridge to attend the vaudeville performance that is being given for the benefit of the Cambridge Social Union in Brattle Hall. Events given for the Union always call for a smart gathering and because of the fact that the names of many well known society men and girls will appear in the bill, the performance to-morrow and Saturday night will be responsible for a still smarter gathering than usual.

Miss Edith Rotch, Miss Marion Coale and the Misses Jones are the headliners. They are booked to give a new dance. Another feature of the bill is the burlesque on comic opera, which is called, "Conglomeranda," and which will be responsible for a ballet of well-known society men, who are attending Harvard.

Miss Sarah E. Russell, Miss Gertrude Peabody, Miss Helen Emery, Miss Gertrude Fox, Lawrence G. Brooks, Richard Inglis and Arthur W. Locke have been chosen as ushers.

* * *

One of to-morrow's events, which has escaped general notice, is the monthly meeting of the exclusive Chromatic Club, which will be held in the Tuileries. Mrs. Henry W. Forbes of Beacon street, Brookline, has the meeting in charge and there will be singing by a number of well-known musical people. Mrs. Forbes has recently come to Boston. She formerly lived in Denver, Col., where she was prominent socially.

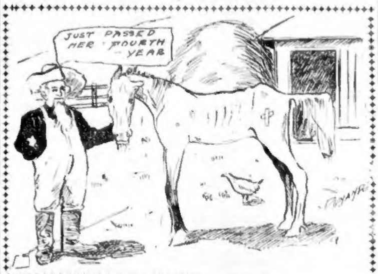
* * *

The Charles E. Perkinses, who have been spending the Winter at their home in the West, have arrived in Boston and for the remainder of the Winter will be at their Commonwealth avenue residence. Mrs. Perkins is planning to entertain at an afternoon tea shortly before Lent and Boston society is anticipating the event with much pleasure, as Mrs. Perkins's affairs are always pleasing and among the smartest.

* * *

Mrs. W. R. Williams of Beacon street, who has given several smart affairs during the Winter, has gone South, where she will remain until the first of April. Mrs. Williams will spend most of her time at Palm Beach.

BAY STATE DAVID HARUMS ALARMED BY ANGELL BILL


JUST PASSED HER FOURTH YEAR

Horseswapping Business in Grave Peril by Measure to Kill the Maimed and Diseased.

The time-honored business of "swapping" horses is in grave peril on account of the Angell bill, now before the Legislature. The bill provides that any police officer, constable or agent of the humane society can seize any horse "maimed, old, diseased, disabled or injured." The animal is to be killed and the owner, if the owner can be found, is to be reimbursed at a "fair" valuation.

The country horse trader, shrewdest of his kind, is viewing the progress of the Angell bill with alarm. He sees where the country horse trade is to be robbed of its sweetest lure, the fun of passing off a "phony" horse on some less shrewd trader, or on some simple buyer, who knows a horse is a horse, and that's about all.

A "Fair Value," That's All.

All over the State the progress of the Angell bill is being watched. In Huckleberry Corners the shrewd old farmers, who would rather dicker at a "hoss-swap" than eat, are wondering what they will do if the bill should pass. No longer will they be able to "doctor up" their spavined, ringboned, lame, halt and nearly blind old nags and pass 'em off on their friends.

The "David Harums" of the villages, where the Simple Life is supreme except when it comes to a "hoss-swap," will not have a chance to get the better of their neighbors with worn-out specimens of horse flesh. For the village constable, knowing the crippled and otherwise imperfect horses, can swoop down with a writ, seize the horse and have him killed. And all the owner will get is a "fair value" from the State. That wouldn't give the simple farmer half as much fun as driving a winning horse trade.

Cattle Fairs Will Lose Flavor.

The cattle fairs will not be half so exhilarating for the countrymen if they can't polish up the horses they don't want to keep and drive them to "cattle show" for "swapin'" purposes. Silas and Hiram will no longer be able to bear false witness to each other about merits which their horses do not possess, and defects which they do. The "hoss swappin'" will become a tame affair for them.

According to the Angell bill, only sound horses shall be allowed to live. The idea of having nothing but sound horses to "swap" disgusts the simple suburban horse trader.

HERE'S TEN
I CAL'LATE SHE WAS WORTH $300

DAVID HARUM TYPES.

Typical "hoss" traders who view with alarm the Angell bill that will rob "swapping" of its pleasures and profit by transporting worn-out nags from the hardships of toil and suffering to the sweet contentment of the equine elysium.

CADETS TO ATTEND INAUGURAL PARADE

WEST POINT, Feb. 23.—The corps of cadets which is to march in the inaugural parade will leave here in two special trains, taking with them 125 horses, six pieces of artillery and some mountain guns.

The cadets will appear in the parade as a column composed of a battalion of infantry, a troop of cavalry, a battery of artillery and a mountain battery.

WAR ON MOTHS IN DORCHESTER

Hundreds of Webs Clipped From Trees Under Direction of Improvement Societies.

WANT THE WORK KEPT UP

Leading Dorchester citizens who are carrying on a war upon the gypsy moths are well pleased with the work done by the residents of that vicinity. In a district between Harvard street and Grove Hall, one party clipped more than 300 webs. It is urged that the work be kept up.

The United Improvement Council and the Harvard Improvement Association are the leaders in the work in Dorchester, and their method of destroying the moths is to clip the webs from the trees and burn them. Men and boys, carrying long poles, inspected the trees, clipping the moths from the branches as they passed.

Circulars had been sent to residents by the Improvement associations to clip the webs from the trees on Washington's Birthday. At the end of the day the members of the associations were delighted with the result of the work.

MOTHER'S DEATH LED TO SUICIDE

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 23.—Charles Bidwell, aged 35, of Niantic, Conn., went into the saloon of George C. Goebel at No. 235 Commerce street, drank a dose of cyanide of potash and died before the police ambulance could get him to the hospital. Bidwell told the people in the saloon that he was despondent because of the loss of his mother three weeks ago.

AMES ATTACKS DOUGLAS FOR NAMING MILES

Criticises General's Treatment of Him, but Asks That He Be Given Full Pay.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A criticism of General Nelson A. Miles along personal lines, and an attack on Governor Douglas for appointing him to his present position, were made in the House by Representative Butler Ames, of Lowell, Mass., while at the same time he spoke in favor of his amendment to the bill reducing the salaries of retired officers serving with the militia, which was designed to protect the General from the proposed reduction.

In speaking on his amendment, which provides that the proposed reduction shall not go into effect until January, 1906, which will be after General Miles's term expires, Mr. Ames said:

Owes Him Nothing.

"It was my privilege and honor to serve under General Nelson A. Miles during the war with Spain. It was under him that I was recommended for and received my promotion; but had it not been for him the recommendations of my regimental, brigade and division commanders would have prevailed, and my promotion would have advanced me to the full command of my regiment. I speak now with reluctance in order to show that while I am advocating something in his interest, I not only owe him nothing, but rather feel that he interfered, to my detriment, with what it could naturally be expected he would leave alone.

"In passing, I would say that I believe the detail of this general officer was wholly for the political purposes of a Democratic Governor, who was unexpectedly elected last fall; and I also believe that if this Democratic Governor had had the best interests of the State militia at heart, this appointment would have been the last he would have made.

"Had this Democratic Governor not tried to add to his own lustre by adding to the lustre of his staff, and had he served the best and more practical interests of his State, he would have picked a younger man, who by actual example and contact and infinite patience and attention to detail could have more efficiently instructed the Massachusetts Militia in the first, and not the last."

Mr. Ames continued that as General Miles had refused the position of Adjutant-General at $4,000 a year, and declined the salary of $2,500 attached to his present position in the belief that he was to receive the full pay of his rank, he, Mr. Ames, believed it should be given him.

Representative Thayer spoke in favor of the Ames' amendment, but it was defeated and the bill returned to conference.

HARVARD ATHLETE TO WED AFTER EASTER

The wedding of Robert Maxwell Bleakie, the Harvard athlete, and Miss Marion Stone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stone, of the Beaconsfield, Brookline, will take place after Easter. Mr. Bleakie graduated from Harvard with the Class of '04. He was on the class crew for two years, and played substitute centre for the 'Varsity eleven. He is now the treasurer of a mining company.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

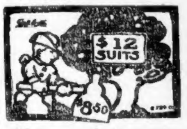
It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much-improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

The highest-grade, lowest-priced clothing that bears the Union Label is Morse-made.



We've used the price-hatchet with telling effect on some Scotch Cheviot Suits that were $12. They're splendid suits in every way—can't be anything else, because they're Morse-made.

But Spring is coming and these suits will soon be in our way, so

$8.50

is the new price we put on them to get them moving.

All sizes.

Everything That Men and Boys Wear.

Leopold Morse Co.

Designers and Makers of "Superior" Ready to Wear Union-Made Clothing.

Washington and Brattle Streets

MOTOR

The National Magazine of Motoring

Everyone Interested in Motoring

should secure a copy of the great February issue of MOTOR—on sale on all news stands. It contains a complete account, illustrated, of the two great Automobile Shows in New York City; and also contains the pictures of the 1905 models of all kinds of motor cars exhibited in the various Automobile Shows during the present year, together with complete specifications of each car.

MOTOR takes up the field of motoring in bright, snappy, interesting articles, splendidly illustrated, on motor-car and motor-boat racing, touring here and abroad, the pleasures, the fact and the fiction of motoring of all kinds — motor-car construction, how to care for motor cars, how to overcome difficulties, etc.

MOTOR is essential to every motor car user and to every one interested in motoring.

LABOR NEWS

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL BOSTON, MASS. 96

A universal eight-hour day and a Saturday half-holiday were predicted for the worker by Secretary Henry Abrahams, of the Central Labor Union, at the smoketalk of the Water Works Employes' Union, No. 6,356, in Concord Hall, West Concord street.

"I claim as a working man," said he, "that a man cannot support a family and live as an American citizen on less than $3.00 a day. We have always believed that the city government should set the pace, that it should pay a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

"The wage worker, as a rule, is blind to the fact that if it were not for organization he would not be enjoying the privileges nor receiving the wages he does to-day. Bad as they are, conditions would be a great deal worse if it were not for the fact that the various city departments are organized."

The speaker cited Cigarmakers' Union No. 97, with its membership of 2,000, as a model organization.

W. T. A. Fitzgerald, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, also spoke upon the needs of organization, and referred to the friendly relations that have always existed between him and the union members.

Other speakers were Alderman Frank J. Linehan and James M. Curley, and President Patrick A. Mullen. The entertainment included songs by Edward Ashman and the Tremont Quartet, piano solos by Joseph Flynn and banjo selections by George Perkins.

On the committee of arrangements were Patrick A. Mullen, James McCaffray, Thomas Toland, Patrick Gateley, Patrick Feeney, James F. Burke, John Lane, Thomas Gorman and William Carr.

PARK EMPLOYES' SMOKETALK.

"The Benefits of Organization" was the subject of an instructive address by Secretary-Treasurer Michael J. Kenney, of District Assembly No. 30, K. of L., at the smoketalk of Park Employes' Assembly No. 7,576, in the Wells Memorial Building.

Other speakers were Aldermen Daniel A. Whelton, Frank J. Linehan, James M. Curley and Frank O'Toole, Arthur W. Dolan, President of the Common Council, and Thomas Dillon.

The entertainment consisted of songs by Charles Hogan, M. A. Dailey, James Broderick and C. McLaughlin, and violin solos by J. Hogan and T. J. McCann.

On the committee of arrangements were Patrick M. McKenzie, chairman, Timothy Sullivan, Daniel Connolly, Richard Allen and Hugh Watson.

CARPENTERS CELEBRATE.

Stairbuilders' Union No. 1,673 had as guests at its smoketalk many members of carpenters' unions in Boston and vicinity.

Among the speakers were D. Cowper of the Salem Union, D. H. Deegon and J. E. Potts of Carpenters' Union No. 33, and James Eaton of Local No. 386.

TEAMSTERS' MASS MEETING.

There was a large attendance at the mass meeting of the Teamsters' Union of Boston and Chelsea in Carpenters' Hall, East Boston.

Among the speakers were Secretary-Treasurer Dennis D. Driscoll, Vice-President Philip H. Sweet and James R. Crozier, of the State branch, A. F. of L.; President Peter H. McNeally, of the Team Drivers' Council, and President Frank H. McCarthy, of the Boston Central Labor Union.

PICKETING BILL TO-NIGHT.

The adjourned hearing on the picketing bill will take place to-night at the State House, when those opposed to the bill will be heard.

Among the remonstrants are ex-Mayor Nathan Matthews, representing the Master Builders' Association and other organizations of employers; Charles G. Bancroft, of the Arkwright Club, and ex-Senator Skinner, of Watertown.

PORTSMOUTH MUSICIANS.

The Musicians' Assembly, K. of L., just formed in Portsmouth, N. H., by Secretary-Treasurer M. J. Kenney, of District Assembly No. 30, K. of L., includes the members of the Naval Band at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. There are at present thirty-five members in the new assembly.

LABOR NOTES.

Machinists' Union, No. 264, will initiate about 116 new members to-night, and an address will be made by one of the physicians of the Society for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis.

The Barbers' Union Executive Board will meet to-night at No. 995 Washington street.

Important amendments to the constitution will be considered at to-morrow night's meeting of Cigarmakers' Union, No. 97.

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Boston American WOMAN'S Home Magazine

Dorothy Dix Tells Why and How Married Life Seems Dull

A Woman Marries a Man, Not a Cash Register.

MARRIED life is dull because the curse of commercialism is upon it.

The one deathless passion of the American man is the passion for making money.

He loves his wife, but he loves his business better.

He gives one thought to how he can make her happy where he gives hours of concentrated study to trying to devise new ways of extending his trade.

He expends his amiability in jollying his customers, not in paying compliments to his wife.

He exhausts his diplomacy in dealing with difficult clients, not in trying to get along harmoniously with his wife.

His witty stories, his entertaining conversation, his suavity and politeness even, are for those who can bring grist to his mill. They are too precious for home consumption.

The best of himself, in mind and manners and body, he gives to his business, and all that many a woman ever sees in her husband is a man that comes home at night with wrecked nerves and a temper that hushes the children's prattle as if they were stricken dumb, and makes the cat take to the cellar.

No woman marries to get this sort of a matrimonial bargain.

She married for a companion, not to get a patent adding machine or human cash register.

She expected to have someone to talk to, someone who would be interested in her, and sympathize with her, and make life brighter and happier for her.

She finds that she is united to a man who grunts out replies to her over his coffee and rolls in the morning, because he is so busy looking over the financial column in the newspapers he has no time to talk.

At night he returns too tired to talk, too tired to go to any place of amusement, too spent with the efforts of the day to even think of such a thing as amusing or entertaining his wife, and with his only desire to be left undisturbed to peruse the financial edition of the evening paper, when he does not go out to meet other business men, and plan deals for the morrow.

It is a nice, thrilling, exciting sort of existence, isn't it, for a woman to spend her days trying to make a comfortable home for a man who is too busy to notice her efforts to please him, and to pass her evenings in the society of one who is buried in a newspaper?

Of course men say that the reason they work so hard is because it requires so much money to support their wives.

A man who wants to make his wife happy and to make married life interesting to her must put her first in his heart, and his business second. If he will do that he will find that he does not have to work so hard, and that it does not require so much to support a wife.

One of the chief reasons why married life is dull is because it is all work and no play in the family circle.

DOROTHY DIX.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

A Word of Advice to Women Who Live Starved Lives Instead of Cultivating Mind and Body

IT is difficult for women living in large cities or progressive American towns to realize the condition of thousands of their sex in more remote country places.

In spite of the prodigality of Mr. Carnegie in the way of libraries, and in spite of the penny daily newspapers, which penetrate into distant nooks and corners of our land, whole communities of American women exist to-day in woeful ignorance of anything beyond their own neighborhood. Worse still, these women are well to do in worldly goods and amply able to procure books and periodicals did they not consider the saving of a penny of more importance than the cultivation of their minds.

There was a woman who worked in her home for more than a score of years, from dawn until 9 o'clock at night, in order to help her husband accumulate enough money to build a new house and furnish it better than the houses of their neighbors. Never was there a book taken in her hand, other perhaps than her Bible. Never was she known to journey farther than the neighboring village

She grew ill and needed rest, but the new house was already planned, and she would not employ help, though amply able to do so, because the habit of saving had become a disease.

She lived to see the new house erected and to die in the "spare room." Eighteen months afterward a young wife took possession of the home, which cost her life.

Visit the interior of almost any State and you will find women who are utterly ignorant of the literature of the world, and who do not even take time to read a monthly magazine or a newspaper.

These women look old enough to be the mothers of city women of their age. Petty worries, petty cares, petty ambitions have eradicated all beauty and youth from their faces. A visitor from a larger world assisted such a woman in her work one day and urged her to take an hour of rest in the afternoon.

But the poor slave to economy said it would be a "bad habit" to form, as she might want to rest another day. She remained awake and talked about the money she was saving for the future.

And what is the benefit of money saved at such a sacrifice? During a journey to the St. Louis Exposition the writer saw a pathetic illustration of the results of such economy.

A woman who had worked indoor and out for a lifetime, and who had not been beyond the limits of her farm for twenty years, occupied a compartment on the sleeping car. She was perhaps fifty years of age, to judge by the appearance of her husband, but her face was as old as that of many town-bred women of seventy.

Her body was stiff and awkward; her clothing, bought for the occasion, worn with evident discomfort. She was ill at ease in the car, yet anxious to inform her chance associates of her wealth.

"My husband has often travelled in his business," she said, "but I always staid at home and looked after things. Now we are well off—rich in fact—and I mean to see a little of the world." But how much better had she seen a little of the world as she went along and accustomed herself to its ways and ideas.

No husband is doing his duty by his wife who encourages her in such a starved and mercenary life. No woman is using the life God gave her to its best advantage who works year in and year out with no food for mind, eye or soul save the thought that she is saving money.

Better live in the old house to the end and make it bright with memories of happy hours, spent in books and music, make and keep it a novelty by glad returns from vacation haunts, than to live a starved existence, that some other woman or you own wrecked self may move into a new mansion.

Subscribe for one or two good magazines, buy the daily papers, take a vacation from home at least once each year, and take an hour of relaxation and rest at least each day.

Give your mind larger subjects of thought and conversation than neighborhood happenings and set higher goals for your soul than a heap of money.

Learn a little each day about the people who have lived in the world before you, and those now living in it under conditions different from your own.

Give your body good care and do not be ashamed to try and keep youth in your face and heart.

There is no excuse for ignorance or ugliness or ill-health in the world to-day. The woman who has allowed herself to be ignorant, unkempt or ill, into middle life, is a pauper, no matter if she owns millions of money.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

The Great American Pie

Apple Pie de Luxe

Into a deep pie plate without undercrust slice five apples, add two tablespoonfuls sugar, little cinnamon and bits of butter; bake with a rich top crust. In serving turn each piece upside down and serve with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored, or with an ice cream sauce, made of one cup confectioner's sugar, one-fourth cup butter, creamed together, yoke of one egg and one teaspoon vanilla; lastly add white of one egg beaten stiff; set on ice to harden.

MRS. H. B. CROSBY.
No. 225 Lexington street, East Boston.

Rhubarb Pie

One cup of rhubarb and one-half cup of raisins chopped, and one large cracker rolled fine. One-half a cup of sugar, one-half cup of best molasses, one-half cup of water and one egg, half teaspoonful of cinnamon, a little clove, nutmeg, grated lemon rind, salt and one tablespoonful of melted butter. Bake slowly in two crusts. This quantity is enough for two pies.

MRS. CHARLES KING.
No. 62 Norfolk street, Cambridge.

Green Tomato Pie

Take medium sized tomatoes, pare and cut the stem end. Have your pie pan lined with paste made as biscuit dough. Slice the tomatoes very thin, filling the pan somewhat heaping, then grate over it a nutmeg; put in half a cup of butter and a medium cup of sugar, if the pan is rather deep. Sprinkle a small handful of flour over all, pouring in a half cup of vinegar before adding the top crust. Bake half an hour in a moderately hot oven, serving hot.

DELLA M. WILLIS.
Eastondale, Mass.

Cheese Apple Pie

Make the crust short. Pare, core and slice enough sound Baldwin apples to well fill the plate. Use no bottom crust. Sprinkle five tablespoonfuls sugar, one tablespoonful butter, a little cinnamon and grated nutmeg over the opple. Put on the upper crust, rolled about one-eighth of an inch thick and bake to a rich brown. Remove from oven, put another cold plate over the pie and turn upside down. Remove plate pie was baked on. Now you have crust on bottom. With spoon spread the apple evenly, distribute another good tablespoonful of butter and another sprinkling of cinnamon and nutmeg over the apple. Lastly, slice or grate from one-third to one-half pound of good cheese (not too new) and spread over top of pie; replace in oven just long enough to melt the cheese thoroughly. Serve hot. Not good cold.

MRS. H. A. ADAMS.
No. 471 High street, Clinton, Mass.

Democrat Pie

Pare, halve and core eight large, sour apples. Line a deep pie tin with crust made in the usual way. Lay the apples flat side downward in the tin. Pour over the apples one cup of sweet cream; sprinkle over the apples one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon and one cup of granulated sugar. Bake slowly one hour; serve either hot or cold.

ANDREW D. WARDE.
No. 132 St. Botolph street, Boston.

Cream Banana Pie

Bake a good light crust, like what you would for custard pie. Slice a banana into the crust, then fill with the following cream: Two cups milk, yolk of two eggs, one-half cup of sugar, one tablespoonful corn starch. Cook in double boiler until it thickens, flavor with vanilla; beat whites of two eggs stiff, add two tablespoonfuls sugar, spread on top of pie and brown in a quick oven.

MRS. F. E. SMITH.
No. 451 Chatham street, Lynn.

Peach Pie

Line a pie tin with puff paste, fill with pared peaches in halves or quarters, well covered with sugar; put on the upper crust and bake; or make as above without upper crust, bake until done, remove from the oven and cover with a meringue made of the whites of two eggs, beaten to a stiff froth, with two tablespoons powdered sugar; return to the oven and brown slightly. Canned peaches may be used instead of fresh in the same way. This is an excellent receipt.

MRS. CHARLES SALKIND.
No. 16 Wave avenue, Beachmont.

One of pie knife prizes in pie contest.

First Aid To The Lovelorn

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:
I met a young man about a year ago. At first I did not love him, but of late I have really found out that I dearly love him, and now things have changed a little. At times he acts as though I were the only one he loved, then again he is indifferent. I know he has other admirers, as he is very popular. I see him three or four times a week, and most always after he leaves me I am discontented and unhappy. When we are in company he always jokes and makes a time over the young ladies and that makes me very jealous. I try to control myself, but very often show how I feel about it. I wish you would advise me what to do and how to avoid showing that I am jealous of him or love him as dearly as I do.

M. B. C.

MY poor little girl, I do feel sorry for you. It is too bad you did not know your own mind sooner, is it not? It is hard to tell whether the man loves you. He seems a rather uncertain person. But do not, I beg of you, let him see that you are jealous. Try and conquer that miserable feeling and at any rate hide it as much as possible. Do not show your love for him unless he seeks it. Things may turn out all for the best, and perhaps some day he will tell you that he really loves you.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:
I am a young man and dearly love a young lady. I have asked her to marry me. She says she loves me, but cannot think of marrying a man earning only $20 a week. As I do not see any immediate prospect of earning more, I am undecided as to what to do. I hate to think of giving the girl up, and while she says she regrets it very much still she is firm in her opinion that we could not live on less than at least $30 a week. I feel much discouraged, as you know, Miss Fairfax, $20 a week is considered a fairly good salary for a stenographer. I also have $500 saved.

JOE.

TWENTY DOLLARS a week is an extremely good salary, and I think the girl is very hard to suit. I think if the girl loves you she will come round to your view of the case. Many young people have married and lived very well on less than you are making. If you cannot get her to look on it in the same light as you do, give her up, as I am afraid she has rather extravagant ideas.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:
I am a young lady twenty years of age, and have been acquainted with a gentleman for about two months. As I am desirous of keeping the friendship of this gentleman, I would like to invite him to my home. Now the appearance of the place we live in is not very attractive, although it is always kept clean, and from the inside is quite comfortable and homelike, and while we are in a position to live in better quarters, still my parents refuse to move at this time of the year. Now what I would like to know is this: Does a gentleman who values the friendship of a young lady look toward the appearance of her home? My parents advise me that a gentleman who cares for the friendship of a young lady never looks toward the appearance of the house, as long as her home is kept neat and clean. Now please give me your opinion on this, Miss Fairfax, as I will rely greatly upon it.

DOLLY.

YOUR parents are quite right. A man who is a man knows how to judge between a "real" home and one that "pretends." A well-kept, neat, homelike abode no one should ever be ashamed of, no matter how old it is. It is always the young man's place to ask first if he may call.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:
Would you kindly let me know through the BOSTON AMERICAN if an opal is an unlucky stone, and also what color does the word "chrysoprase" represent? By doing so you will greatly oblige.

M. M.

AN opal is not now considered unlucky. Chrysoprase is a mineral of apple green and gold color.

WHAT'S YOUR OPINION? IS MARRIED LIFE DULL?

Editor Woman's Page:

Married life becomes irksome to many because there is not the proper blending of the material and spiritual characteristics of the two sexes. When a man marries he settles down to take everything as a matter of course. He expects his wife to always wear a smile, and though, if she be sensitive, the trials of domestic life must often oppress her, she must not offend him with her tears and protestations.

When a man and a woman marry let them make allowance for the vast difference of their natures. Let a woman's spiritual nature be governed by her reasoning powers, and let a man stand on an equal platform with a woman. Until he counts her as more than his helpmate—until he regards her as his best-fitted earthly comrade—until then, married life will be dull.

CAROLINE KITTLE.
Charlestown.

Editor Woman's Page:

If men and women were taught to attach as much importance to marriage as they do to business even, there would be more ground for the ultimate mastery of the trials and difficulties which beset the marital relation.

A men well knows the success of his business depends upon his personal relation to it, and the same is true of marriage. A woman's life is full of care from the time she enters it, but it is her highest privilege to serve the man she loves. No motive can better fill her life with completion than the sense of loving service.

Let us preach the doctrine of truth in the education of our youth and eliminate some of the old traditional emotionalism which is in no way allied to the real love that makes marriage sacred.

LAURA MORGAN.
New Dorchester.

The Boston American's Daily Short Story

TWO DISCOVERIES

"I'M always wondering," remarked Elva, reflectively, as she handed me my second cup of tea, "when you're really going to fall in love, and—"

"Don't be too hasty," I interrupted, as I assisted myself to sugar; "perhaps I'm even now consumed with the disquieting fever."

"You're so fat," said Elva, disparagingly.

"Nonsense!" I protested. "Simply well covered. Why, my tailor altered my measurements only yesterday."

"Oh, of course, if you won't be serious," she sighed, resignedly, and prepared to nibble a judiciously browned muffin; "but, really, Monty, you're—let me see—forty—you're independent, and—'um'"—she regarded me critically with her head on one side—"passably good looking; and yet you let pretty, nice, suitable girls slip through your fingers by dozens, because you're either too lazy or too conceited to take sufficient interest in them."

"Don't lecture me," I pleaded—Elva is prone to lectures. "You're so dreadfully impulsive, you know. As a matter of fact, I looked in this very afternoon on purpose to tell you how—how abominably in love I am!"

"It happened—yesterday," I confessed. "You remember, I always promised that you should be the first to know whenever I really had anything to tell, and I was just going to begin when you fell upon me."

"Yesterday?" murmured Elva, in evident surprise. "Then it must have been at Mrs. Follet's garden party."

I nodded.

"Was it love at first sight, or had you seen her before?"

"I had seen her," I said, guardedly, "once or twice."

"Oh!" said Elva, and I think she flushed. "Then, of course, it's Mollie Richards. I saw you talking to her for ages in the rosary. She's a nice girl, I believe, and I'm really awfully glad, Monty—awfully." Somehow her tone didn't carry the conviction it was doubtless intended to convey; I presumed it was because Miss Richards was never a very particular friend of hers.

"Don't be conceited!" reprimanded Elva. "Do tell me all about Mollie Richards," she went on, "and exactly what attracted you. Some people call her pretty, I—I rather admire her myself, only—"

"Mollie Richards?" I inquired, with extreme innocence. "Who said anything about Mollie Richards?"

"Why, you did, of course—that is to say—yes—no, I suppose; but anyhow what's the good of cavilling about her? It is Mollie Richards, isn't it?"

"I wouldn't marry Mollie Richards," I said, decisively, "if they shot me for refusing!"

Elva poured herself out some more tea, and—yes, it was not my imagination—her hand did shake, and she looked as if it would have been a relief to her feelings to have launched the teapot at my head.

"Monty, you are trying," she exclaimed; "upon my word you are! You insist that you've come to tell me as your oldest friend that you've really found someone that you could care for at last, and then you sit and twist your mustache and make me guess all the wrong people, and—"

"I never made you guess anyone," I said, indignantly, removing my hand from my upper lip with a jerk. "I merely informed you that I fell in love yesterday. I suppose there's no objection to that? And when you suggested that it happened at Mrs. Follet's I agreed."

"Well," said Elva, in a judicial tone, "you didn't stay more than three-quarters of an hour. Directly you arrived you took me to see the aviary, and the rest of the time you spent in the rosary with Mollie Richards."

"If I'd known you were watching my movements so carefully—" I began.

Elva blushed furiously.

"When people make themselves conspicuous," she said, frostily, "their doings are bound to form the subject of comment. Mollie Richards always persists in wearing maize with her particular shade of red auburn hair, and—I could see her from all over the garden."

"Almost without looking?" I suggested, carelessly.

Elva passed over this remark with contempt, but I couldn't help noticing that the flush deepened.

"Well, as it's not Mollie," she observed with dignity, "and as you've called on purpose, perhaps you'll be obliging enough to tell me who it is, so that I may congratulate or condone with you as the case may be."

"You'll condone," said I, with conviction.

"Why, please?"

"Because she—this girl, who isn't Mollie Richards, you know, doesn't care a straw for me—in that way, and the whole thing is hopeless."

Elva softened instantly.

"How can you tell if you've never asked her?" she demanded. "She may be simply pining away for your sake, if you only knew"—her gaze wandered through the window and settled on a bed of brilliant begonias in the front garden—"girls don't always wear their hearts on their sleeves, even in these matter-of-fact days, Monty."

I raised my eyes. They had been busily engaged in tracing the pattern of the carpet.

"Do you think it's likely," I asked, "that any girl would really fall in love with a man twice her age, if—"

"Oh, she's young," interrupted Elva, hastily. "Do you know, I'm rather glad of that?"

I held up a deprecating hand.

"Please let me finish," I implored. "Twice her age, when she's tyrannized over him, teased him and looked upon him as an old fogy for the greater part of her natural life."

Elva eyed me sharply. The color came and went in her cheeks in a way that I had never seen it come and go before. I put my eyeglass in order to better admire the effect.

"You said you'd only seen her once or twice," she resumed, severely, but the quiver in her voice robbed the severity of any sting.

I waved my hand.

"Lovers' license!" I said, airily. "I couldn't divulge everything at once."

"If you've known her so long, how comes it that you only—well—discovered the state of your feelings yesterday?"

"'There is a tide in the affairs of men,'" I quoted. "Likewise, there is a psychological moment, and that psychological moment occurred at Mrs. Follet's?"

"Occurred at Mrs. Follet's," I echoed. And then there was a long silence.

I let my eyes wander slowly round the room. I think Elva's eyes must have been wandering, too, for they came to anchor at the same moment as mine, and then, without any rhyme or reason, they filled quite suddenly with tears.

Now, I can never see a woman cry without feeling that something—something drastic must be done at once.

I started up, and then the rest seemed to follow as a natural and easy consequence.

In less time than it takes to chronicle, Elva was crying quietly on my shoulder.

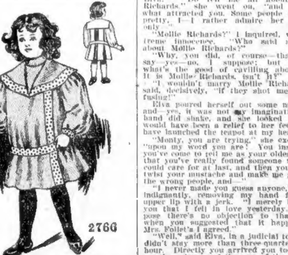
"And when," I asked, after we had become more or less normal, and returned to earth once again, "when was your psychological moment, Elva?"

Elva fingered a gardenia in my buttonhole—took it out—smelt it, and replaced it carefully.

"When you pretended—I mean, when I thought you weren't pretending, and that it was Mollie Richards, you know," she said incoherently.

Hearst's Boston American Pattern

A Jaunty Costume for a Lass



No. 2,766—Here is a little costume for a little miss, very noticeable for its smartness. It is in one piece and may be made with the broad, becoming sailor collar or the narrow shawl collar. Two broad box plaits beginning at the neck furnish fulness in the back. A dark blue or brown serge with trimming bands and belt of a polka dotted red would make this [illegible] dress most fetching. For the medium size, 3½ yards of 36-inch material are required.

[illegible] Dress, 2,766—Five sizes, 4 to 12 years.

To obtain Pattern No. 2,766, postpaid, send 10 cents and the size, name and address to HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN PATTERN DEPT., P. O. Box 230, Boston, Mass.

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SIZE..

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How to Care for the Baby's Teeth

THE baby's first tooth, like it's first word, is hailed with great joy. All the relatives must see, feel and admire it, priceless pearl!

The reception of the second one is not quite as warm, and by the time the last one comes along they are almost forgotten — overshadowed, as it were, by the fast accumulating accomplishments of the young man or woman.

It is no wonder, then, that our next introduction to the new set of teeth is through toothache.

The temporary teeth contain a greater proportion of organic than inorganic matter; they are softer in consequence and less able to resist decay; the pulps (nerves) are relatively larger than those of the permanent set; very often, too, they are structurally defective, thus offering natural doors for the destructive fluids.

Realizing, then, their weakness and the very important functions they have to perform, we understand why they should have even more care than the permanent set. The fact that they are destined to be replaced causes parents to pay little or no attention to their preservation; in fact, the belief that nature intends to remove them by decay to make room for the second ones is quite general.

From four to nine years' service is required from the temporary teeth, and as the growing child needs a great deal of food to build up its muscles, bone and nerves, and have surplus enough to run and play and laugh, the food must be easily assimilable.

Food must be ground—finer the better; it must be thoroughly mixed with saliva and the digestive process started before the food is swallowed.

The second important function of the temporary set is to assist in developing the jaws. And, as these latter constitute the framework of the face, it will require little argument to prove that they should be kept in place and in good condition till they have accomplished their work.

An undeveloped jaw further leads to irregularity of the second teeth, and this in turn invites early decay.

Speech, too, will be impaired to the extent of the irregularity of the arch and roof, which together form the sounding board for the voice.

Habit is a great force either for good or evil. Establish in a child the habit of cleanliness thoroughly and it will be lasting and a blessing for the remainder of its life.

As soon as the child begins to take solid food a tooth brush and some simple dentifrice should take the place of the cloth. Use warm water always.

In selecting a tooth brush bear in mind what you are going to use it for. The mouth of the infant is very tender, and since you are to clean the gums and tongue as well as the teeth, let the first aim be to secure a soft brush. One made of camel's or badger hair will answer quite well. It should be only three rows in width and the hair not more than one-half inch long. (A little shorter rather than longer.) Wash this brush carefully in warm water and pure Castile soap, remove all loose hairs, then rinse in clean water and dry.

Now as to its use in the mouth. You are going to establish a habit in the child, and to accomplish this in the easiest way for the child as well as for yourself you must make it play—a pleasure.

Do not carry the process of cleaning to the point of tiring the child. If you cannot accomplish all you think you ought to at one time, try it again a little later. Be gentle, for the soft parts are easily bruised with the back of the brush.

Brush up and down, and not crossways. The reason for this is obvious. The food lodges between the teeth, and by brushing horizontally—crosswise—as is commonly done, the hairs jump from one tooth to the other, but fail to reach the spaces between.

For a dentifrice, use a mixture of precipitated chalk and finely pulverized orris root, two-thirds of the former to one-third of the latter. Avoid perfumes. Let us repeat—use water as near the temperature of the mouth as possible.

Secure the child's help in cleaning its teeth, and if possible confirm the impression that it, and not you, is the prime mover in the affair.

A great deal of patience and tact will be necessary to secure the desired end. Do not forget that the child is a great imitator, and just as soon as its little mind has comprehended your meaning it will endeavor to teach its clumsy little fists to carry it out.

A Non-Acid Dentifrice

Every dentist will tell you that a very large percentage of tooth decay is due to the use of injurious dentifrices. Acid is the deadliest enemy of the teeth; gradually eating its way through the enamel, it finally attacks the dentine, and the tooth is destroyed. To avoid this is simple enough. Select a dentifrice that is a recognized standard in every country of the world, one which even the children of every nationality on the globe know about, one that has stood the test of public inspection for sixty odd years, and, finally, one that has never failed to meet every requirement of a dentifrice. There is positively but one such. IT IS SOZODONT.

You cannot afford to use any other. Do not be ill advised. Ask for it and get it.

Upon application we will send our pamphlet on "The Care of the Teeth," by G. F. J. Colburn, D. D. S.

Address HALL & RUCKEL,
215 Washington St., New York City.

MID-WEEK NEWS OF THE THEATRES

Interesting Bills Offered for the Enjoyment of Local Playgoers.

STARS COMING NEXT WEEK

The present week is in many respects one of the most interesting of the theatrical season. It has been marked by the first presentation of a new play and has brought to Boston one of England's most distinguished actors. Next week will be equally notable. Four stars will appear here for the first time this season, and three plays new to Boston will be seen.

Boston Theatre.

"Quincy Adams Sawyer" is proving as great a drawing card as ever at the Boston and large audiences are witnessing the performances of this amusing New England play. It will remain another week after the present, and then comes the Metropolitan Opera House grand opera company with all its big stars, for a week's season, which promises to be one of the most brilliant the company has ever played here. The sale of single seats begins next Tuesday.

Colonial Theatre.

Sir Charles Wyndham and his London company have been very cordially received at the Colonial Theatre and have given delightfully finished performances. To-night, and for the balance of the week, "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace will be given. The play has never been seen in Boston and is said to be cleverly written and admirably suited to this company. The first half of next week will be devoted to "The Case of Rebellious Susan."

Majestic Theatre.

De Wolf Hopper has made a big hit at the Majestic Theatre with his revival of "Wang," and the famous old piece appears to be just as popular as when this lengthy comedian first gave it to the public. Marguerite Clark makes a very captivating soubrette and shares the honors with the star. "Piff, Paff, Pouf" will come again after "Wang," and will be followed in its turn by the professional production of "The Filibuster."

Park Theatre.

The current week furnishes the last opportunities this season of seeing Annie Russell, and the last performance at the Park of "Jinny the Carrier" will be given Saturday night. It is a very enjoyable play and gives Miss Russell the opportunity for a very charming performance, while the others of the company do clever character work. Next week there will be another Zangwill play at the Park, "The Serio-Comic Governess," of which Cecilia Loftus is the star.

Tremont Theatre.

Only four opportunities remain for seeing and hearing Lew Dockstader and his minstrel company at the Tremont Theatre. They give one of the best blackface shows that has ever been offered in this city and deserve all the nice things which have been said about them. Next Monday E. S. Willard will begin a brief engagement, giving during the whole of his first week "The Brighter Side," a translation of "La Chatelaine."

Hollis Street Theatre.

Viola Allen will give but four more performances of "The Winter's Tale" at the Hollis Street, and those who have never seen this play acted, as well as those who admire Miss Allen, will do well to take advantage of the few chances which remain. Next week Lillian Russell will come to the Hollis, in an operatic version of "The School for Scandal," entitled "Lady Teazle."

Keith's Theatre.

An exceedingly enjoyable vaudeville bill is offered at Keith's Theatre this week, and one fully up to the high standard set at this house. Charles T. Aldrich has made a hit in his juggling act; O'Brien and Havel are always popular; Marion Garson has created quite a sensation by her singing, and Rice and Prevost, Mlle. Latina, Julian Eltinge and many others make up a fine programme.

Empire Theatre.

The bill at the Empire Theatre, formerly known as Boston Music Hall, this week, is one of the best that the management of this house has put forward this season. The act entitled "Our Boys in Blue" has made a hit, the Hengler sisters furnish a very pleasing feature, May Duryea and William Mortimer play an amusing farce cleverly, and there are many other good features which supplement those named.

Globe Theatre.

Kellar, the magician, is giving a very attractive entertainment at the Globe Theatre this week. He shares the honors with Valadon, the English magician, who is almost as clever as Kellar himself. Striking illusions are effected by both and their feats are remarkable. Nat M. Wills, in "A Son of Rest," comes to the Globe next week.

Grand Opera House.

"Hearts Adrift" is proving one of the most popular attractions of the year at the Grand Opera House, and the theatre has been crowded at every performance. It is a stirring and exciting play, and is presented in excellent fashion. Next week "Her First False Step" will be the attraction.

Howard Athenaeum

Richard J. Jose has won popularity with the Howard audiences this week, and has sustained his reputation as a ballad singer. The four Casting Dunbars are doing a remarkable act, and are earning a great deal of applause. Crowley and Foley, Jack Irwin and many others round out an exceptional bill.

Castle Square Theatre.

"Little Em'ly" holds a warm place in the hearts of the Castle Square patrons, and is drawing large audiences this week. Next week Hall Caine's "Eternal City" will be seen at this house for the first time here at popular prices.

Bowdoin Square Theatre.

"Lost in New York" has proved a good card at the Bowdoin Square Theatre and is enjoying favor. Next Monday, "The Little Church Around the Corner" will be given.

Columbia Music Hall.

The Fay Foster Burlesquers are furnishing a good show at the Columbia Music Hall. The burlesques are lively and entertaining, and the olio is full of good features.

Palace Theatre.

The New York Stars, with their two-act extravaganza, have made quite a hit at the Palace Theatre. They give a bright, snappy show, and have won high favor.

Lyceum Theatre.

"Fun in the Subway" has caught the fancy of the audiences at the Lyceum this week, and the attendance at M. M. Thiese's own show has been large and appreciative right along.

Austin & Stone's Museum.

The Georgia freak family has created a good deal of a sensation at Austin & Stone's Museum. The holiday attendance was something enormous, and the many features of the bill came in for a great deal of approbation. The stage shows are also excellent.

SPANISH WAR VETS ELECT

LYNN, Feb. 23.—Thomas L. Hayes, of Charlestown, was elected commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts Legion of Spanish War Veterans after a spirited contest with Captain E. G. Barrett, of Worcester. The other officers are: Senior vice-commander-in-chief, Frederick J. Walker, Charlestown; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Edwin G. Barrett, Worcester; paymaster-general, George P. Field, Boston; quartermaster-general, J. Leo McDonald, Cambridge; inspector-general, George N. Jewett, Salem; judge advocate-general, John F. McGrath, Fitchburg; surgeon-general, James C. D. Clark, Medford; chaplain-in-chief, Rev. P. B. Murphy, Natick; grand officer of the day, Albert L. Potter, Gardiner; grand officer of the guard, Alexander Gignac, Newton; grand officer of the watch, Patrick F. Berry, Brighton.

CLERK MADE A FATAL BLUNDER

That a blundering drug clerk caused the death of the baby girl of Engineer George R. Sackett of the Metropolitan Park Commission of Revere is the belief of Chief of Police Rhoades of that town. The child was given a powder compounded by a local drug store, and though she had been suffering only from a simple ailment, she was soon taken with convulsions and died a few hours later. Medical Examiner Harris was notified, and he will to-day make an analysis of one of the powders put up by the drug store.

The powder was compounded upon a prescription written by Dr. Charles H. Shackford. The prescription as written, the Revere police say, called for one grain of bismuth, one-half grain of calomel and one-half grain of opium, to be made up into twenty powders. It is feared that a clerk made the fatal blunder of putting into each powder the entire amount of drugs prescribed.

A VANDERBILT ON THE STAGE

Gladys Vanderbilt, the greatest heiress in New York, will make her first appearance on any stage at Carnegie Lyceum on Thursday, March 2. With her will appear Corinne Douglas Robinson, the niece of the President of the United States; and Beatrice Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan.

The performance will be a strictly society debutante affair. All the girls in the cast will be buds of this season and members of the inner circles of society. The audience will also be made up of the ultra fashionables, and not one person who is not known to the doorkeeper and the social register will be admitted.

The entertainment will be made up of a one-act play, "The Three Miss Biddles," and a pantomime called "The Enchanted Fountain." Miss Vanderbilt has one of the leading parts in each performance and has taken an active part in the arrangements.

HOW TO CURE MOSQUITO PEST

By Boston American Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Mosquitos, their habits and their haunts were the subject of an interesting address by Henry Clay Weeks, of Babylon, Long Island, to the members of the House Commerce Committee. Mr. Weeks, who was introduced to the House members by Mr. Shober, of New York, as the "great mosquito Weeks," asked the committee to consider favorably a proposition whereby the State commissions of New York and New Jersey on mosquito extermination may have the aid of the science and skill of officers of the Federal Government.

The question of exterminating the mosquito, said Mr. Weeks, was a grave problem, in that it was necessary to curb the mosquito pest.

The Hackensack and Newark marsh meadows, he said, were to be used as an experimental ground. Drainage of swamp land was the only positive cure for the mosquito pest, he was emphatic in remarking.

HAS ASSETS OF $31,707,626

The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company for forty-two successive years has stood for all that is sound and conservative in life insurance, and the annual statement just published shows that its record continues to reveal a healthy and uniform growth all along the line.

The John Hancock is a mutual life insurance company. It is run in the interests of policy holders by policy holders, and in carrying out this principle each year it invites a committee of its policy holders to investigate the management and give an independent report of the company's condition. This committee has just rendered its report, which confirms the books of the company, showing total admitted assets of $31,707,626.06.

The gains for 1904 are as follows: Net assets, $4,297,410.49; surplus, $429,969.17; income, $1,407,195.78, and in outstanding insurance $36,498,777. The total amount of insurance at the end of 1904 was $356,000,000, and it is interesting to note that since its organization the company has paid to its policy holders the sum of $47,445,779.

John Hancock

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BOSTON

The examining committee of policyholders for 1905 was as follows:

MR. DANIEL G. WING, President First National Bank, Boston.

MR. CHARLES H. SABIN, Vice-President National Commercial Bank, Albany, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE, ESQ., Attorney-at-Law, Former Mayor of Chicago.

Report of the Examining Committee for 1905

To the Policyholders of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company:

Pursuant to the By-Laws, the undersigned, a Committee elected by the Policyholders of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, have completed an examination and verified the Annual Statement of the Company for the year 1904, and beg leave to make the following report:

The examination extended over several days and has been as thorough as time and labor could effect. The Committee has been assisted by expert accountants. We have examined each and all of the bonds, mortgages, loans on collateral and loans upon the Company's policies, necessitating the physical handling of nearly 9,000 individual papers. The investments and securities of the Company are of the highest character

The Company holds no stocks of any description whatsoever.

The system under which the business of the Company is conducted seems to us to be exceptionally complete, and the general condition of the Company most excellent.

The officers of the Company and their assistants have given us full and free access to their books, and all information called for. The large growth of the Company in the past year, both as respecting general business and surplus, speaks for its prudent management, and is most gratifying to the Committee, and they beg to congratulate the Policyholders on the following exhibit:

ASSETS.

Loans on Mortgages	$10,717,493.75
Loans on Collateral	125,000.00
Loans on Company's Policies	1,230,608.00
Book Value of Real Estate	2,070,979.08
Book Value of Bonds	14,224,592.62
Premium Notes on Policies in Force	148,958.87
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	854,867.80
Cash in Banks and Company's Office	37,428.91
Trust Funds on Deposit	29,903.63
Loans on Personal Security	58,646.85
Interest and Rents Due and Accrued	404,109.08
Market Value of Bonds over Book Value	251,231.04
Uncollected and Deferred Premiums (net)	718,392.00
Agents' Balances	2,632.57
	$31,774,844.78
Deduct Items not admitted by Insurance Department	67,218.72
Total admitted assets	**$31,707,626.06**

LIABILITIES.

Death Claims and Endowments in process of adjustment or settlement	$48,146.00
Present Value of Amounts not yet due on Matured Instalment Policies	176,176.00
Premiums paid in advance	49,903.14
Dividends Unpaid	49,026.04
Dividends apportioned, payable in 1905	76,094.31
Reserve on Policies cancelled and entitled to Cash Surrender Values	153,802.00
Approved Medical and Legal Fees, Bills etc.	141,080.46
Net Premium Reserve as computed by Mass. Ins. Dept.	26,821,266.00
Trust Funds held by the Company	29,903.63
Special Reserve for Accumulating Dividends and possible depreciation	723,100.00
Surplus	3,439,028.48
Total as above	**$31,707,626.06**

Respectfully submitted.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 26th, 1905.

DANIEL G. WING,
HEMP'D WASHBURNE,
CHARLES H. SABIN,
} Examining Committee.

Gain in Assets in 1904,	Gain in Surplus in 1904,	Gain in Income over 1903,
$4,573,985.37	$429,969.17	$1,407,195.78

INSURANCE WRITTEN IN 1904, OVER
Ninety-One and One-Half Millions

INSURANCE IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1904, OVER
Three Hundred & Fifty-Six Millions

TOTAL PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS IN 1904

For death claims, endowments, dividends and surrender values (including the year's additions to the reserves held for the protection of maturing contracts),

$9,197,999.54

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Provided they come early. Easily the best holiday week show in Boston.
Next Week—Albert Chevalier, the world-famous English comedian.

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The Largest and Best Minstrel Organization in the World.
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Evenings at 8 Matinees at 2
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Reappearance of Mr. E. S.
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I Am Going to Leave You (by writer of "Good by, My Lady Love").
I Am Trying So Hard to Forget You (by Chas. K. Harris, writer of "I'm Wearing My Heart Away for You").
Go On and Coax Me (Harry Von Tilzer's latest and greatest success).
The Little Rustic Cottage by the Stream.
When the Frost Is On the Pumpkins, Maggie Dear (by composer of "When the Harvest Days Are Over").
A Little Boy Called Taps.
Please Come and Play in My Yard.
Billy (the cyclone hit).
Has Your Mother Any More at Home Like You?
Sylvie.
The Face in the Firelight.
I've Got My Eyes on You-oo-oo.
There's a Dark Man Coming With a Bundle (Lew Dockstader's big hit).
You're as Welcome as the Flowers in May.
Meet Me in St. Louis, Louis.
In Alabama.
Somebody's Waiting for Me.
I've Got a Feelin' for You.
'Way Down East Among the Shady Maple Trees.
Abraham (by writer of "Alexander").
Vocal.
A Kiss for Each Day in the Week (from "The Runaways").
Come, Take a Trip in My Airship.
Why Don't They Play With Me?
Like I Loves You.
It's You.
Shame on You (Lew Dockstader's big hit).
I Want to be a Soldier.
Sunday Morning When the Church Bells Ring.
Down Where the Suwanee River Flows.
Alexander.
Under the Anheuser Busch.
Tell Me That Beautiful Story.
My Love I Dare Not Tell (song hit from "The Medal and the Maid").
Just an Old Sweetheart of Mine.
Blue Bell.
Goodby, Sis (by writer of "Blue Bell").
Goodby, Little Girl, Goodby.
Where the Mocking Birds Were Singing.
The Man with the Ladder and the Hose (great fireman song).
You're the Flower of My Heart, Sweet Adeline.
Any Rags?
Don't Cry, Katie Dear.
Goodby, My Lady Love.
When the Sunset Turns the Ocean's Blue to Gold.
Good Night, Beloved, Good Night.
The Girl Who Cares for Me (by writer of "Goodby, Little Girl, Goodby").
When the Bees Are in the Hive.
Mamma's Boy.
A Flower from the Fields of Alabama.
Instrumental.
A TRIP TO NIAGARA MARCH (ONE OF THE PRETTIEST MARCHES PUBLISHED; OVER 50,000 COPIES SOLD UP TO DATE).
A Sprig of Shillalah (by composer of "A Bit of Blarney").
Princess Royal Schottische.
Love and Kisses Caprice.
A String of Pearls (pretty teaching piece).
Cornfield Capers (by Harry Von Tilzer).
Anona (by Mabel McKinley; vocal or instrumental).
Falling Leaves Intermezzo.
College Life March.
Violets and Roses (flower song).
Uncle Sammy March (vocal and instrumental).
Star of the Sea (vocal or instrumental).
Laces and Graces (by composer of "Cozy Corner").
Buds and Blossoms Waltz.
Gondolier.
Laughing Water.
A Bit o' Blarney (two step).
Sifted Sweetness Waltz.
Handsome Harry (two step).
Polly Prim March.
Dream of Madrid Waltzes.
Roaming in the Gloaming (reverie).
Apple Blossoms.
An Afternoon Tea (a beautiful love poem).
Love's Whisper (an idyl).
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Next Week—"Her First False Step."

EDITORIAL PAGE OF HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

80 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, FEBRUARY 23, 1905.

If John W. Gates Is Not a Criminal, What Is He?

Should the Law Pay No Attention to a Man Who Conspires to Increase the Price of Bread?

John W. Gates, of Chicago, assisted by other interesting financial pirates, is manipulating "a corner in wheat." It is announced that he has secured, in the usual stock-gambling method, the control of thirty million bushels of wheat.

He has already succeeded in forcing the price of wheat to be delivered in May far up beyond the actual, reasonable value. It is announced by himself and his associates that they expect to force the price up to a dollar and fifty cents, or even as high as two dollars a bushel.

The newspapers of the country treat this matter simply as an interesting piece of news.

The criminal activities of Gates and his associates are chronicled without any especial comment. It is all taken for granted, like the other transactions in this country through which a few men rob the great majority year in and year out.

It is needless to say that the officials, elected by the people to protect them, have nothing to say to Mr. Gates. If he can force the price of wheat from one dollar to two dollars a bushel, and thus double the price of bread, **WHY, THAT IS HIS BUSINESS.** Why should anybody interfere with a legitimate, respectable business man engaged in the recognized occupation of adding to the cost of poor people's living?

In other countries there is less stupid indifference in regard to such crimes as that which occupies Mr. Gates. In France, for instance, the undertaking which interests him just now would land him in prison at hard labor. The French long ago made up their minds that they didn't propose to have individual gamblers, or anybody else, amusing themselves at the expense of the stomachs of all the people.

How long will it take the American people to learn wisdom from the French? How long will it take them to suppress this most vicious of all gambling, the gambling in the necessities of life?

You remember what happened in the cotton speculation? That was bad enough. The handful of criminal speculators forced the price of cotton up so high that the manufacturer could scarcely afford to buy it.

Mr. Gates's gambling in wheat is infinitely more vicious, more capable of harm than the gambling in cotton.

Of course the scheme of the wheat gamblers is to make money for themselves, regardless of others. They have cornered thirty million bushels of wheat. They hope to make ten or fifteen millions of dollars through the operation.

What will be the result if they are successful?

The bakers will pay more for their flour. They must charge more for their bread, or, if they fear to do that, they must adulterate the bread or give light weight.

They must pay their workmen lower wages. Somehow or other they must take the profits of Mr. Gates out of the quality of the bread, out of the pockets or stomachs of the poor, or out of the wages of the workingmen.

Here in this wheat corner you have a nest of rascally gamblers trying to injure the entire population, **AND IT IS NOBODY'S BUSINESS TO INTERFERE WITH THEM.**

If a man steals one loaf of bread, all the machinery of the country must help to put that man in jail. But a villain on a big scale could take away the bread from millions, putting the price beyond their reach, and nothing is done to him.

THAT IS WHAT WE CALL CIVILIZATION IN AMERICA.

Jay Cooke an Honest Man with "Money Sense"

He and Robert Morris Have Small Space in School Histories, but They Did the Great Work of the Nation

Jay Cooke, after Lincoln and Grant, was the Union's greatest force in ending the Civil War.

Lincoln was strong enough to resist the clamor for peace on any terms urged by abolitionists and emotional editors who brought about the fight.

Grant was the force that drove the armies through the heart of the Confederacy after a dozen commanders had failed.

But Jay Cooke, who died last week, and who gets not a line and not a picture in the school-book histories of the war, got the money to pay the expenses of keeping almost a million men in the field and on the seas for four years.

And when Jay Cooke became the agent for this country it was badly in debt. Buchanan's Administration ended with a Government deficit.

Chase was a great Secretary of the Treasury, but the wonderful science of successful banking was open to him, and there is where Cooke became useful.

The first thing Cooke did was to free Chase from a lot of Wall Street Shylocks, who were ready to rob the Government.

In one year he did a money business for the Government that amounted to $3,000,000,000. That is twice the entire capital of the United States Steel Trust.

And when Chase resigned, Fessenden thought he could get along without Cooke. The Shylocks came to the front again. Cooke was implored by Fessenden to come to the rescue of the Government, and he did.

And Cooke never for himself made money out of the necessities of his Government. He was a great banker and he was a great patriot.

Then, after the war, Jay Cooke failed. But those who held their claims were finally paid dollar for dollar.

And Jay Cooke, besides being a great banker and a great patriot, was a man of splendid morals.

It was a great feat to finance the greatest civil war the world has ever seen. A civil war is more expensive than a foreign war. And the credit of the United States was not good in Europe.

Washington, Franklin and Morris made the Revolution successful. And the school books tell little of Robert Morris. He and Franklin got the money. Franklin was a splendid pleader for money. The old philosopher could talk any Frenchman out of a loan. But Morris had charge of the practical details of financing the Revolution. Before the Yorktown campaign the limit had come. Morris got money to buy food and ammunition for that fight. It was his supreme effort and it caused the nation's supreme victory.

This greatest of American financiers—he was greater than Cooke, for Cooke had some credit, Morris had none—died a pauper. He was imprisoned for debt. After the war he became a speculator.

The man with money sense has his uses. When he combines money sense with patriotism he is a useful citizen of the Republic.

OUR MODERN INFERNO

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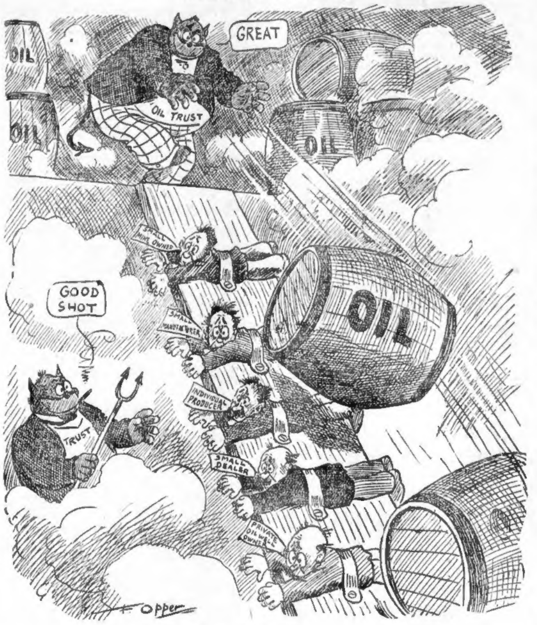

The Oil Department

RUFFLES THE MONK

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AMERICAN YACHT CLUB
GENTLEMEN, SEE THE BEAUTIFUL CHALLENGE CUP SIR PAUNCEFOTE BRITON, HAS SENT OVER FOR COMPETITION!
1
MERICAN YACHT CLUB
HERE'S A PICTURE OF HIS YACHT.
2
AMERICAN YACHT CLUB
GREAT SCOTT! THE CUP HAS BEEN STOLEN!
POLICE! POLICE!
3
AHA! WELL DO I RECOGNIZE THE WORK OF THE HARLEM TERROR.
SAY, WHY CAN'T YOU PUT A STOP TO THESE MYSTERIOUS ROBBERIES?
4

He's No Yachtsman, but He Lifted the Cup Just the Same

NOW WHAT D'YE THINK OF THAT?

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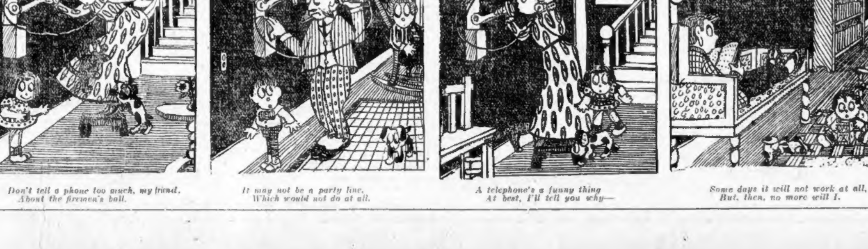

Don't tell a phone too much, my friend,
About the firemen's ball.

It may not be a party line,
Which would not do at all.

A telephone's a funny thing
At best, I'll tell you why—

Some days it will not work at all,
But, then, no more will I.

The Housing Problem "at Boston, U. S. A."

By London Lancet's Sanitary Commissioner

FROM THE LONDON LANCET.

MY first attempt to investigate the question of working-class dwellings and of the housing of the American poor was made in Boston. One of the local papers, the BOSTON AMERICAN, sent a member of its staff to interview me and he at once inquired what I thought of the Boston slums.

This enterprising journalist was somewhat disappointed on hearing that I had not thought about them at all, and this for the simple reason that I had not seen them. If, however, he would take me round and show me the worst quarters of the town then I would be pleased to say what I thought about them. In this manner I secured the assistance of a pleasant guide and companion.

We went to the Italian and Portuguese district. In Keith's alley overcrowding was the chief grievance, though this is not surprising, considering the high charges made for rent. One of the tenements was ventilated by an irregularly shaped, small shaft which apparently had not been cleaned out for years.

On the other hand, it was a pleasure to see here, as I have seen among the poor of Italy, the domestic cleanliness, the love of white and tidy linen which are the pride and joy of the Italian housewife. Here in one of these tenements, which I was assured formed part of the slums of Boston, we admired the white bed linen and the embroidered pillow cases of a bed that stood in the one living room.

In Page court, off North street, there were signs that the scavenging had been much neglected. There were barrels full to overflowing with ashes and garbage, so that dirty paper and other light refuse were blown about the yards. Then a number of rainwater pipes from the roofs had split open, some for their whole length. The aperture gaped and was widest about half way from the top. The rain water coming down such pipes must escape and render the house wall very damp.

But in all this we did not find any extensive prevalence of slum-like dwellings. There were details that required remedy. It was only when we at last came upon the Italian organ-grinders' quarter that we found something worthy of comparison with a European slum. Undoubtedly this Italian court was at once the worst and the only picturesque place we were able to discover.

With the exception of this small group of strange structures inhabited by organ grinders, it did not seem to me that the housing problem at Boston had reached the acute stage attained in many European towns, so far at least as the sanitary phases of the difficulty are concerned. There is undoubtedly a difference in the death rates of various localities, but I hardly think that this is due to any very striking structural defect in the dwellings. It is rather the result of poverty, of racial predisposition, and of overcrowding. Of course, in this respect, it is the tenement houses that are the worst.

The question now discussed is whether it is a fact that nothing can be done so as to build model tenements at comparatively low rentals and yet yielding 4 or 5 per cent. profit. Private enterprise in Boston has reached the point attained in London many years ago and is now no longer desirous to speculate in such matters. Yet the municipality of Boston is not attempting to grapple with the difficulty. It refuses to own any land except parks for the people.

Instead of acquiring land and itself building tenement houses, as the County Council of London and so many other towns in England have done, the municipality of Boston is only seeking to modify the law so that cheaper—that is to say, more dangerous—houses may be erected.

It is proposed that the restrictions to make the houses fireproof shall be withdrawn. Thus, cheaper material being allowed in the construction of "model" dwellings, the philanthropists, at the risk of roasting their tenants, will after all be able to make their 5 per cent. Boston has not yet reached that stage of evolution in municipal matters which was attained in London and many large British towns some years ago. Its municipality does not realize that certain things have to be done, if not by private enterprise then by public enterprise; if not at a profit then at a loss; and that the greatest loss of all is to leave them undone. This applies with particular force to insanitary areas.

The prevalence of disease at Boston is not, however, intimately associated with any special quarter or area. Disease follows the race rather than any particular feature in sanitation. Thus tuberculosis is much more prevalent in the tenements inhabited by the Irish and pneumonia is more common in tenements occupied by other races. Undoubtedly, the chief difficulty is with the new arrivals, immigrants who are not yet in receipt of the higher rate of wages paid in America and who consequently cannot afford the high rents charged.

However, in spite of the immense crowd of immigrants who land there the housing problem at Boston has certainly not yet reached the acute stage which prevails in many of the seaport towns of Europe.

Castles in the Air

By Richard Merrill Whitney

Did you never stop to think
Times when you were on the brink
Of despair,
Many others before you
Built their wondrous castles, too,
In the air?

When the walls come crumbling down
Wear no melancholy frown,
E'en a while.
Square your shoulders, take a brace,
Look the whole world in the face
With a smile.

Start another right away,
Do not lose a single day
Or a night.
Laugh with every stone you set,
Cheerfulness will conquer yet
In the fight.

Little Editorials from the People

MR. CROSMAN DOES NOT RETREAT

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Sergeant Charles C. Allen of the United States Marine Corps attempts to defend the army in your issue of February 11. He fails to distinguish between productive labor and the labor of the soldier and sailor.

I admit that swimming rivers by day and night in a hostile country is labor, but it is not productive labor. Neither is the labor of the burglar, highwayman and flat worker productive labor. They render no equivalent for the wealth they confiscate and consume. They are idlers on the back of labor. So is the soldier and sailor.

Sergeant Allen says that "large standing armies are maintained to enforce that provision of the Constitution that all persons shall be protected in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness."

As I said in my previous communication large standing armies are maintained to perpetuate injustice and monopoly, and I instanced the conduct of the "stalwart, manly boys" in Colorado last Summer and the soldiers in Russia for the past month, and, in fact, at all times

Useful laborers do not need guardianship of soldiers and sailors in their peaceful pursuit of producing wealth. All persons are denied their natural right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness because of land monopoly, for land is the source of our living, the source of all wealth, the one element to which labor must have access in order to have employment.

Standing armies are the willing tools in the hands of monopolists and plutocrats to put down by slaughter any uprising to secure justice.

When American soldiers are sent into a hostile and barbarous country it must be for the purpose of enforcing what the late President McKinley characterized as "forcible annexation, which is criminal aggression and contrary to our code of morals."

And it must also be for the purpose of depriving the people of that country of their right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

That is what the un-American policy of imperialism amounts to.

Boston. W. L. CROSMAN.

IS THE METRE ALL RIGHT?

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

TO THE POET.

You can sing of meadows and brooklets,
And the musical call of the birds;
You can sing of those dear, shady "nooklets,"
And of Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words";
You can sing of those magical grottos
And the fairies that slumber therein,
But was that you I heard singing
When the gas bill came in?

Roxbury. EDITH WIGGIN.

HERE'S A TIMELY INQUIRY

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

I am interested in the question of capital punishment. Would you kindly explain in an editorial in your paper the prevailing reasons why it is urged that capital punishment should be abolished. Does it lessen the number of crimes affected by that law in Maine and the other States where it has been abolished?

DURA M. HUNTOON.

Franklin Falls, Me